Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 8, 1818.

(Volume 29.) (Number 1453.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limites thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

—Dated this 17th day of March, 1818.

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

ANNO QUINQAGESIMO SEPTIMO
GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XCV.

An Act to exempt the Territories within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter from certain of the Navigation Laws.

[10*th July* 1817.]

12 C. 2. c. 18. WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, for the encouraging & increasing of Shipping and Navigation; and by another Act passed in the Fifteenth Year of the same Reign, for the Encouragement of Trade; and by another Act passed in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the same Reign, among other Things, for regulating the Plantation Trade; and by another Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the same Reign, amongst other Things, for the better securing the Plantation Trade; and by another Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Third, for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen; and by another Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne* for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported; and by another Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the First, amongst other Things, to subject Copper Ore of the Production of the *British* Plantation to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like Production are subject; divers Prohibitions, Regulations, and Provisions have been enacted, respecting the Importation of Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of *Europe*, into any Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places to His Majesty belonging or in his Possession, in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, and also respecting the Transportation of certain Articles of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of *British* Plantations in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*: And whereas the said Prohibitions, Regulations, and Provisions have been commonly supposed not to apply, and have not in Practice been applied, and it is not expedient that the same should be applied, to the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects to and from the *East Indies*; And whereas it is reasonable and just that Relief should be given to Persons who may have inadvertently incurred Penalties and Forfeitures, by offending against such Prohibitions, Regulations and Provisions; be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That nothing contained in the said Acts, or in any other Act or Acts passed for the like Purposes or any of them, shall extend or be construed to extend to or in any Way affect the Importation or Exportation by the United Company of Merchants trading to the *East Indies*, or by any other of His Majesty's Subjects in *British*-registered Vessels navigated according to Law, or in Vessels registered or trading under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in* India, of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize at, into, or from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or to affect the Importation or Exportation at, into, or from any Place whatsoever in such Vessels as aforesaid of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any Place within the Limits aforesaid, or to require that any Bond for the Exportation or Importation of Goods in any particular Manner, shall be given in respect of any such Vessels bound to or from any Place situate within the Limits aforesaid.

Nothing in the recited Acts to affect Import and Export within the East India Company's Charter.

Persons not to be sued for Penalties

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of *December* next, no Person or Persons, Body Politic or Corporate, shall be liable to be sued for any Penalty, nor any Ship, Vessel, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize liable to be seized by reason of any Trading contrary to any such Prohibition, Regulation, or Provision as aforesaid, or by reasons of any such Bond as aforesaid not having been given in respect of any Ship or Vessel bound to or from any Place within the Limits, aforesaid; and further, that all Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, which before the said Twenty-fifth Day of *December* next shall have been seized, and all Penalties which before the said last-mentioned Day shall have been sued for by reason of any such Offence as aforesaid, shall be forthwith restored or remitted to the Person or Persons, Body or Bodies Politic or Corporate, by whom the same may have been forfeited, upon Payment to the Person or Persons who shall have seized or sued for the same, of his or their reasonable Costs of Seizure of Suit; any Law, Statute, or other Thing to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Person or any Body Politic or Corporate from disputing the Legality of any Judgment or other Proceeding by Appeal or otherwise, in the same Manner as if this Act had not been passed, or to prevent any Person or Body politic or Corporate from taking the Benefit of any other Mode of Relief from any such Forfeiture or Penalty as aforesaid, to which he or they by any Act or Acts now in force or otherwise may be entitled.

Not to affect

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter or affect the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* East India *Company for a further Term the Possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter*; and another Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company*; and another Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in* India; and another Act passed in this present Session, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the* Mediterranean; or to alter or affect the Laws now in being relative to the Trade of Foreign Nations in Amity with His Majesty with the said *British* Territories under the Government of the said Company in the *East Indies*.

53 G. 3. c. 155.

Cape of Good Hope taken to be within the Limits of the Charter.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope* shall, for the Purposes of this Act, be deemed, construed, and taken to be within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company.

Goods may be imported into or exported from any Place within the Limits of the Charter, not under the Government of the Company, &c.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to import into any Island or Territory within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, not being under the Government of the said Company, in Vessels which may belong to any State being in Amity with His Majesty (not being an *European* State), and lying within the said Limits, any Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any such State, and to export in any such Vessel any Goods which by virtue of this or any other Act may have been legally imported into His Majesty's said Islands or Territories.

Not to affect 57 G. 3. c. 1.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to continue and extend the Provisions of an Act of the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty, for regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the* Cape of Good Hope, *until the Fifth Day of* July *One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and also for regulating the Trade of the Island of* Mauritius.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26BT MARCH 1818.

For England Direct
TO SAIL
On or about the 15th of the present month
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
GRENADA,
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
ALEXANDER SCOTT,
Commander,
HAS GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR
PASSENGERS,
And spacious apartments for a Family;
APPLY TO THE COMMANDER
On Board
OR
At the Office of
Messrs **FORBES & Co.**
Bombay, 1st April 1817.

THE NEW SHIP
BRAMPTON,
BURTHEN 440 TONS,
Commanded by
Wm. McKellar
(Formerly Master of H. M. Ship BELLIQUEUX so many years in India),

IS expected to sail for Liverpool about the 20th of April; has good accomodations for 4 gentlemen only.
For particulars enquire at the Captain's Tent on the Esplanade, or at Mr. STEWART'S Office.
Bombay, 8th April, 1818.

Advertisement.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that a portion of the *IEZKIRET UL HOKEMA*, a celebrated Biographical work in the *Persian* language, comprizing the first half, which is descriptive of the characters and enumerates some of the most remarkable sayings of *Philosophers* and men of science who flourished in various nations previous to the *MAHOMMEDAN ÆRA*, has been translated into the dialect of *GUZZERAT* and completed for the press by DHOSABHAEE SORABJEE MOONSHEE. His particular aim is the instruction of his country men; but he conceives that his labours may not be valueless to those gentlemen who may be already conversant with or desirous of acquiring the *Guzzerattee* language.

As an object too of that general and enlightened patronage which characterizes a British Public, he hopes this novel literary effort may not appear unworthy of notice.

The work will not exceed a single volume of about 400 pages of Guzzerattee letter press in a duodecimo size on Portuguese paper of good texture and quality.

Price 5 Rupees.

Subscriptions received at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 1st April 1818.

Advertisement.

To be Sold
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Tomorrow Thursday, the 9th of April,
AT THE
French House,
IN
Hummum Street,
THE REMAINDER
Of the Effects of the Late
Capt. Sorgery
OF THE
SHIP BOURBON,
CONSISTING of Wines, Brandies, Chocolate, Gilt Picture framing and many other Articles.
The Bourbon will sail about the middle of April, for Bourbon & Bourdeaux, and has good accomodation for Passengers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a King's Packet Mail is now Open at this Office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship Brampton which will Close on the 20th of this Month at 4 o'Clock *P. M.*

C. LAW.
H. M. D. P. M. G.

BOMBAY,
His Majesty's Post Office,
7TH APRIL, 1818.

IN THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias *at the Suit of Javerboy Widow, Ramdass Heerrachund, Heerrachund Luckmichund and Narrondass Hurredass, Executrix and Executors of Mottichund Ragoonathdass, Deceased.*

AGAINST

Sumboolol Javerchund,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 10th day of April instant at 12 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry in the Marine Yard, a Grab of three Masts called the Lovely Tish with her all Furniture &c. compleat, W. G. Capon, Commander, now anchored in Bombay Harbour.

G. W. MIGNAN
Sheriff.

Bombby, Sheriff's Office,
7th April 1818.

For Sale
AT THE
French Shop
OPPOSITE BOMBAY GREEN,

AN Excellent assortment of dressing Cases, Writing Ditto and Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Beaver Hats and Straw Bonnets, with a variety of other Articles in Cutlery &c. London Porter in Bottles.

Bombay, 8th April, 1818.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE and CO. have received Government Victualling Bills, drawn at 90 days sight, in Setts of £ 200, £ 300, £ 400, and £ 500, which they are authorized to dispose of at the exchange of 2*s.* 3*d.* per Rupee.

Bombay, 8th April, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Powers of Attorney,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
New Charter,
Bombey Almanacs,
A few Copies of the ARDAL VIRAF. NAMEH.

Bombay, 8th April, 1818

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 8th April, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST APRIL 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is concerned to announce the death on the 27th ultimo of Colonel James Urquhart, commanding the southern division of Guzerat.

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Burr is appointed to succeed Colonel Urquhart in the Command of the southern division of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 2d *April* 1818.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following promotions to take place in consequence of the death of Colonel James Urquhart.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel George Llewellin, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant vice Urquhart, deceased.—Date of rank 28th March 1818.

Infantry.

Senior Major J, Cunningham to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Llewellin promoted,—Date of Rank 28 h March 1818.

Seventh Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain J. Mayne. to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Evan Davies to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. A. Harvey to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Cunningham promoted,—Do. Do. Do.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing the following Division orders by Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. and in expressing his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Major General regarding the conduct of Lieut. Col. the Honorable L. Stanhope and the other Officers and men engaged in the attack on the body of Pendaries under Seetoo.

Extract from Division orders by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T.

Camp at Debalpour Friday 13th *March* 1818.

The Major General is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from His Majesty's 17th dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope and a body of three hundred Pindaries commanded by Seetoo in person; which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps and reflect the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion " Information having been communicated to " Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope of a " considerable party of Pindaries having appeared " within a forced march of his Camp, a detachment " was immediately put in motion and arrived within " sight of the Enemy after a March of 30 miles; the " Dragoons immediately formed and attacked them, " and after a shew of resistance they betook themselves to flight closely pursued by our Detachment " who cut down upwards of 200 horsemen. Seetoo " conspicuous by his dress and Black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by " the extraordinary speed of his horse.

The Major General begs to express his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack and the spirit with which it was conducted, and he returns his acknowledgements to the whole of the Detachement for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of enemy. The conduct of Captain Adam and Cornet Marriot, has been represented to the Major General in the most favorable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers, Lieutenant Jervis's untemitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that officer's valuable services.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

MADRAS GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 18th Para. Page 16 of the Code of Pay Regulation, and to direct that Native Commissioned and European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File, Followers, &c. when ordered to the Presidency to attend the Quarter Sessions, shall in future be considered entitled to Travelling Batta only for proceeding to, and returning from the Presidency.

FEBRUARY 10, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain Hugh Scott of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army vice Agnew with the official Rank of Major, from the 10th January 1818.

Major Scott to continue, at the Commander in Chief's particular recommendation, to be His Excellency's Military Secretary, until furthe orders.

Major Thomas Stewart of the 9th Regiment N. I. to Command the Regular Infantry of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, from the 1st Instant.

Major G. L. Lambert 13th Regiment N. I. to be Military Secretary to the Officer conducting the details of the Army at the Presidency, from the 1st Instant.

Major T. F. De Havilland, the Senior Officer present with the Corps of Engineers, to act as Chief Engineer, vice Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell, C. B returned to Europe.

Major John Cotgrave to act as Superintending Engineer in the Presidency Division, until further orders.

Lieutenant John Coventry to act as Superintending Engineer in the Northern Division, until further orders.

Ensign A. Ross Acting Assistant Superintending Engineer in the Presidency Division, to take charge of the Department, until Major Cotgrave's arrival.

Lieutenant Henry Fullerton to be Assistant to the Superintending Engineer in the Presidency Division.

Lieutenant A. Grant to be Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts.

The leave to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, granted in General Orders dated the 26th July 1817, to Lieutenant E. Woodhouse of the 5th Regiment N. I. will commence from the date of that Officer's embarkation from Canton.

Lieutenant Fireworker Basil Ronald of the Artillery, is permitted to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, in compliance with his request.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Dennethome, 65th Regiment. Captain Dawson 1st Light Cavelry from Bheara. Captain Morgon, 4th Regiment Deccan. Lieutenant J. Connellan 2d, Batt. Gr. from Poona. Lieutenant H. Lardner 1-11th Regt. from Surat. Ensign H. Dashwood, Engineer from Sevendroog. Captain Gordon, F. Adjutant at Surat, from Surat. Lieutenant S. W. Watson, 17th Dragoons.

DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon George Sharp, 2d 5th Native Infantry, to Surat.

Assistant Surgeon V. Kemball, to Baroda.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 2d. The Armed Pattamar Bhawaney, Syrang Shaik Dawood, from Bancoote.

Do 3d American Ship Atlas, Captain James Girdon from Philodelphia, West Coast of Sumatra and Penang.

Ship Neptune, Captain J. Rogers, from Calcutta.

4th H. M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard Esq. Captain from Trincomalee and Columbo.

April 6th Armed Pattamar, TurrirowS yrang, Nizmoodeen from Porebunder.

PASSENGERS.—Per Conway, Mr. W. Granville, Deputy Secretary Ceylon Government.

DEPARTURES.—April, 2d Ship Adamant, (Free Trader) Captain J. Hutchison, to London.

The H. C. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieut. D. Jones, to Bengal.

5th French Ship Estafette Commander A. S. Plassiara to Bordeaux.

6th Armed Pattarmar, Bhawaney, Syrang Shaik Dawood, to Bancoat.

7th American Ship Malabar Captain Orne for Bosten.

PASSENGERS.—By Adamant; Lieutenant Pellington Mrs. Pollington, Mrs. Ellen, Lieutenant De Burgh, Mr. Rowlend.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Oramocto, Captain Strickland, for London.
Ship Albinia, Captain Norton, for London.
Ship Grenada, Captain Scott, for London.
Ship Brampton, Captain McKellar, for London.
Ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. Johnstone, for London.
Ship Lang, Captain Clark, for London.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for China.
Ship Sulamany, Captain Suxpitch, for China.
Ship Ann, Captain Riddoch, for China.
Ship Glorioso, Captain Patterson, for the Red Sea.
Ship Ahmoody, Captain Cooper, for Bussorah.
Ship Munsury for Bussorah.
Ship Lovely Tish, Captain Capon, for Bussorah.
Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith. for the Isle of France.
Brig Ariel, Captain Batta, for Columbo.

American.—Shid Horatio, J. B. Bunker, for York.
Ship Exeter, Captain Landen, for Salem,
Brig Falcon, Captain Fairfield, for Boston.

French.—Ship Franklin, for Bourdeaux.
Ship Bourbon, for Bourbon and Bourdeaux.
Ship L'amiable Peggy Captain Fournier, for Bourdeaux.

Portuguese.—Brig Globo, Captain Rebeiro, for Lisbon,

CALCUTTA,

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 25, ship Union, Tweedy, from Isle of France.

Ship Matilda, Somerville, from Cork, New South Wales and Madras.

26, ship Fame, Brown, from China, and Batavia.

28, brig Nelly, Grierson, from Isle of France.

Ship Bengal, Cuthbertson, from Liverpool 22d Sept.

March 1, brig Snipe, Orton, from Malta 14th Sept. and Gibralter 15th Oct.

2, Ship Shaw Byramgore, Hammet, from Madras.

3, brig Hero, Pace, from Newcastle 6th Sept.

Brig Isabella, Bignall, from Allepee.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 25, Portuguese ship Sete de Marco, da Costa, for Rio de Janeiro.

Ship Argo, Humphreys, for Sumatra.

Portuguese brig Aurora, da Costa, for Brazils.

27, ship Argo, Barclay, for London.

28, ship Cornwallis, Graham, for Bombay.

March 1, American ship Essex Junior, Hinman, for New-York.

French ship L'Ocean, Deville, for Havre de Grace.

Ship Mary, Gibb, for Buenos Ayres and England.

2, ship Moholar, Lindsay, for Penang, Malacca and the Eastward.

3, French ship Nancy, Prade, for Bourdeaux.

Ship Ennore Transit, Greig, for Penang, Malacca and Manilla.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 28th, Brig Cauder Bux, Capt. R. Mayor, from Masulipatam 7th Feb.—March 1st, Brig Helen, Captain J. M'Intosh, from Padang 16th Jan. and Cudalore 25th Feb.—2d, Brig Futtelemain, Nacoda Abdulloh Benjimah, from Bengal 25th Feb.—4th, H. M. Ship Minden, Captain W. Paterson, from Ceylon—do. Ship Four Sisters, Captain J. Daniel, from Rangoon 14th February.—6th, Brig Ruby, Capt. Gracea, from Coringa 26th Feb. Passengers, M. J. D. Davis, Wife and Child, Mr. D Owen, Free Merchant, and Miss Eaton.

DEPARTURES.—February 27th, Schooner Swallow, Captain W. Deller, to Pondicherry.—28th, Ship General Brown, Captain Kilpatrick, to Covelong.—ditto, Brig Dotterel, Captain J. De Silva, to Bengal.—March 1st, Brig Bucephalus, Captain Pavin, to Tutacorin.—ditto, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Captain Parkin, on a Cruize.—3d, Brig Victoria, Captain M. Gonsalves, to Masulipatam and Coringa.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On the 7th Instant Lieutenant Strachan, Madras Establishment.

On board the British Vessel *Angelica*, lately foundered while on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, John James Armstrong, Esq. late American Consul at Teneriffe, and his family, consisting of Mrs. Armstrong, seven Children, two Nephews, and Servants.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 12th ult. at Clifton, on the 70th year of his age, Eyles Irwin, Esq. formerly of the East India Company's civil establishment at Madras, and for many years one of its most distinguished ornamnets. Approved in every station, and in the fulfilment of every duty confided to him, but most especially in those for which he was selected by the late Earl Macartney, who, at a crisis of peculiar exigency, first appointed Mr. Irwin a member of the Committee instituted by his Lordship for the management of the territory and revenues of the Carnatic, and afterwads intrusted to him the care and administration af the important provinces of Tinnivelly and Madurah, and the arduous task of negociating with and conciliating the Poligar chiefs. This refractory tribe nurtured in arms, and, by the oppressive exactions of the Nabob's managers, habituated to the use of them, had been accustomed to yield only to military coercion, until Mr. Irwin, by a just and lenient system of conduct, which sought its object only in the plain and simple path of integrity and candour, so completely won their confidence, that (to use the words of the Committee in their official report to Lord Macartney) " no force was requifed in the district to overawe the Poligar; and their confidence in the Company's justice was such, that a single message drew the most powerful of them from their words to pay their tribute or give any other proof of obedience that was demanded; they protected the property of the Government and of the husbandman, paid the stipulated tribute with the greatest parts of their fixed balances, and in less than two years the Company had received nearly half the sum of the Nabob's collection in eighteen." To those who are acqnaintedwith the price & lofty prejudices of this race of men, the following facts will be equal to a volume in proof of the esteem and respect with which Mr. Irwin had inspired them. The principal Poligar Chief, having informed himself of the hour fixed on for his departure from the district, met him on the road, and put several bags of money into his palankeen, intreating him, now that he was no longer in office, to accept of them as a mark of his esteem. Disappointed of his purpose by Mr. Irwin's positive refusal and yielding to the immediate impulse of gratitude, the Poligar, after taking an affectionate farewell, placed his own shoulder under the bamboo of the palakeen, and for a short distance assisted in carring it. Soon after the restoration of the country to the Nabob, Mr. Irwin returned to Europe for the second time, and a narrative of his first voyage up to the Red Sea to Suez, and of his journey over the Deserts, was published by him in 1787, in a series of letters, containing a great deal of interesting information respecting the countries through which he had travelled, given in an elegant and perspicuous style. The Courts of Director of the East India Company, in testimony of their sense of his services, and of his uniformly upright conduct, granted Mr. Irwin a considerable pecuniary donation, & in the year 1792 they appointed him, and two other gentlemen of high reputation and approved services, a Committee for the regulation of the Company's affairs in China, from whence he returned in 1794. The remainder of his days was passed in retirement, and devoted chiefly to literary pursuits, which were far more suited to his taste and the temper of his mind than the bustle and agitations of public life; for although fitted to adorn any station in which success could be commanded by respectable and cultivated talents, unwearied zeal, and inflexible integrity, Mr. Irwin possessed but little of what is called knowlege of the world, and was but ill qualified to cope with it if opposed to him. Incapable of artifice or dissimulation, he never suspected them in others, nor thought, nor imputed, ill " where no ill seemed;" with warm affection, and great sensibility, he united a guileless, and almost infantine simplicity, and singleness of heart; and these predominant features of his character so much endeared him in private and domestic life, that if it could be said of any man, it might be said of him to whose memory this tribute of affection is paid, that he never lost a friend, nor made an enemy; and it may confidently be pronounced, that even of his common acquaintance, not one can have seen the mention of his death within feeling an instantaneous impulse to pronounce his eulogy; while in each breast that enjoyed his friendship, it has produced a chasm that never can be supplied, and a sorrow that language would in vain attempt to reach.

On the 4th Sept. at Sandwhich, after a long illness the consequence of a severe paralytic stroke which she had eleven years ago, and from which she never recovered, Mrs. Judith Harvey, aged 74, relict of Capt. John Harvey, who fell so distinguished on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, whilst commanding his Majesty's ship Brunswick, in the honourable post of second to Admiral Earl Howe.

On the 4th inst. at his house at Stocks, Stayley-wood, Cheshire, aged 74, the Rev. James Cooke, M. A. formerly of Catharine-hall, Cambridge. Mr. Cook was a man of the most exemplary character, and of great originality of genius. His name will be even distinguished by his numerous mechanical inventions in agriculture and in manufactures, and especially by those applicable to the drill-husbandry; to the promotion of which system, as well as of other valuable modes of cultivation, he had devoted a large portion of his existence. His death was caused by a severe inflammatory illness, which he bore with his habitual fortitude and mildness.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 8th April 1818.

The force under Colonel Imlack, was expected to march against Bughwuntghur about the 25th of last month, and we may expect to hear daily that it is in our possession.

A prospectus of Mr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary may be seen at the rooms of the Literary Society. Subscriptions will be received at the Gazette Office.

The Albinia will sail about the 12th the Grenada and Brampton about the 20th for London. Letters to be sent by the Al-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

binia will be received at Framjee Cowasjee's Office.

The Dawk still continues to me t with interruptions, during the last week several Bengal and Madrass papers of October have come to hand, our regular file, of Bengal papers only reach to the 23d of February, but by the kindness of a friend, we have had a sight of the Asiatic Mirror of the 4th of March, but too late to make many extracts.

A Fire broke out on Monday evening about 5 o'Clock in Bomanjee Jewa's Street in the Fort but by the very prompt asistance and great exertion the Fire was confined to the house where it broke out, which was entirely consumed, great praise is due to the Police, as well as to the Bunder people, who under the direction of Capt. Keys rendered very essential service.

The forts of Nanghurry and Wyrantghur have surrendered to General Pritzlier's Force on being summoned, and those of Pandooghur, Cummolghur and Kendelghur after a trifling resistance to a Detachment under the Command of Major Thatcher which had been sent to invest them.

We may consider the Pindary power which was recently spreading such alarm and dismay and rapidly advancing to the same degree of influence over the Government of Scindia and Holkar, as it had acquired over the Rajpoot states in Hindoostan, which was extending its predatory excursions over territories which had under the British protection enjoyed years of tranquillity, and which threatened to establish in Hindoostan a power systematically prosecuting annually a War of plunder and devastation upon their Neighbours as completely annihilated, and we feel persuaded that hereafter we shall hear nothing more of the tribe but its name, whilst the traditionary tales which will descend to after ages of its cruelties and rapacious acts, will leave among those respectable states that have been extricated from its destructive and insolent domination, a grateful recollection of the blessings that India has derived from the supremacy of the British power.

The celebrated chieftain Kurreem Khan and his Nephew and adopted son Namdas Khan, who had surendered themselves, have had lands assigned for the maintenance of themselves, their families and dependents in Goruckpoor. Mirza Buksh, Kawder Buksh, and their principal adherents have also thrown themselves upon the clemency of the Governor General, Wasil Mahomed and Cheeto we believe are still at large but they have been so vigorously followed up, and the miserable condition to which they have beeu consequently reduced, have so diminished the dread which the Inhabitants entertained of their power, that unless they make their submission, they will, we anticipate fall victims to that spirit of activity which the villagers who have so severely suffered from their depredation are co-operating in their seizure wherever the Pindaries venture to make their appearance.

Reports say that Bajee Row's chiefs are daily retiring with their followers; some time ago his army was said to consist of only 25,000 men, and we have reason to suppose that it does not consist of half that number at present.

Out of the three hundred and sixtyfive strong holds, that by the Native accounts are in the Deccan, we may already reckon fifty of them in our possession, and calculate that when other fifty surrender, we may call the whole our own: such is the numerical exaggeration of our Hindoo friends.

We copy this from the Courier.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the successful commencement of the Military operations of Brigadier General Munro in the southern Mahratta country; which, altho' they are not of a recent date, yet as no account of them has hitherto appeared in print, we deem too creditable to the individuals employed on our part, to be omitted.

On the 22d December, Brigadier General Munro was at Khoosghul; having with him 2 flank and 3 battalion companies from the garrison of Darwar. The battalion companies proceeded the next morning to meet the battering train from Bellary, and the General marched at the same time with the flank companies to relieve Nawelpoor, then hard pressed by Cassi Row Goklah. On the approach of our troops, the enemy's force, consisting of about 700 horse and 200 foot, together with the garrison of Lall Ghurry, moved off, after two of their horsemen had been killed by two shells thrown among them. From the local situation of the province, in which were Goklah's extensive Jageers, it was evident that after the commencement of hostilites by Bajee Row, it would afford great facilities to the enemy in making excursions into the Conpany's territories; and therefore, the Brigadier General determined to take possession of it, but as he had no disposable force then with him for that purpose, he availed himself of the aid of the inhabitants to accomplish his object. He accordingly appointed military Aumildars to most of the districts in the enemy's possession on the Merah side of Mulpurrah, with orders to raise peons, and take possession of as much of their respective districts as was possible; amongst these Aumildars, Ram Row, a native of Mysore, was appointed to Nawelgoond. He got possession of above half the districts in a very short time, and on the 19th December he marched from a village about 2 miles from Nawelgoond with 500 peons, to attack Govind Row Goklah, who was at that place with a body of 700 horse. About 600 of this body were picqueted in the streets and open space between the Pettah and the fort. The rest were mounted and watching the motions of Ram Row, but he, at noon, advanced so rapidly, that he entered the Pettah before the body there could mount and get out of it. Their panick was so great, that they galloped off in every direction without attempting any resistance. Nineteen horses were taken, about 20 left dead. A considerable number of the enemy were killed; and Govind Row, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. One of his Sirdars was killed, & the other wounded and taken.

On hearing of this defeat, Cassi Row Goklah, who was then at Badami, marched to join his son, with 250 horse and 200 foot: and after collecting the fugitives, he arrived before Nawelgoond on the 22d; and Ram Row having retired into the old fort, he occupied the Pettah before daylight of the 23d, and was pressing the fort very hard, when the approach of Major Newall's detachment, saved the garrison, whose ammunition was nearly expended.

The enemy, dispirited by their loss in the two attacks, leaving 9 or 10 dead in the streets, abandoned Lallghurry, the Ghurry which protects Nawelgoond, carrying off the garrison.

The conduct of Ram Row on these occasions, is spoken of by the Brigadier General in terms of the highest praise.

Calcutta.

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday last, at which the Lord Bishop presided—After the usual business was gone through including a letter from the celebrated Mr. Cuvier, one from the new Bourbon Society and one from Mr. Thompson, late Secretary to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, describing several species of Water Snakes and the Cobra Minilla, several beautiful drawings and descriptions were presented by Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, of the *Cocculus Indicus*, and of the *Daphne* or *Mezereon* an interesting species of which has lately been received from the Honorable E. Gardner, Resident at Catmandu, a very zealous contributor, which is probably the *Daphne Cannabina* of Loureiro—From one species excellent hemp is made, from the *Cannabina* a sort of paper is made excellent in many respects, proof against damp and insects, the largest sheet extended 11 feet by 4 which is used from Catmandoo to Kumaoon. Dr. Wallich also gave samples of Bhoj—Juttra which is ascertained to be the outer rind of a birch and used by the people of the Aimmalayah Mountains for writing letter upon—A beautiful specimen of Chinese Printing was presented by Dr. Marshman, comprising the whole of the Pentateuch.

The American Physicians have announced the *Pyrola Umbellifera*, a Virginian plant, to be a specific in cancer and scrophula.

Madras.

His Majesty's Ship Minden, Captain Paterson, anchored in the roads on Wednesday Evening, from the southward.

We have private accounts from Ceylon of so late a date as the first of this Month, but they convey no local intelligence of any importance—It does not appear that there had been any recent arrival from Europe, or any later news from England than we have already received.

The Governor General proceeded from Launche to Khunjowlee on the 2d ultimo and had his Camp established at the latter, on the 4th—It is reported that his Lordship will visit Cawnpore & Lucknow, and return about the 10th of this month to Goruckpore, where he intends to reside during the approaching warm season.

General Brown is reported to have had an engagement with Jeswunt Rao Baoh, on the 28th or 29th ultimo, during which he succeeded in taking the Fort of Jawud, by bursting open the gate —Several guns were captured, and the loss on our side was trifling—We hope the next Bengal papers, will put us in possession of the particular of this gallant exploit.

Accounts from the Army in the field become daily less interesting; the following are the only articles we have deemed it worth copying from the last Bengal Journals.

Our letters state, that some Officers of the Pindaree Chiefs, Namdâr Khan, and Wassul Mohummud had sent in their unreserved submission to the Most Noble Marquis: the rest who are represented as suffering very great privations, are expected to follow the same course. Cheetoo, the most refractory of the whole tribe, has been chaced into a country totally destitute of grain and forage, where he is molested by the B'heels, and hemmed in by Sir William Grant Keir: it is therefore likely he will soon follow Wassul Mohummud's example.

Excepting the above mentioned affair, our letters, from which we have given large Extracts, contain little more than notices of the appearance, and productions of the country, through which the Armies have been moving, and conjectures regarding the breaking up and disposition of the different divisions. Our letters of the 4th Instant, take notice of a report, that had reached Camp, of some Battalions of Sepoys having been defeated by the *Peishwa's* Army. Little credit, however, appears to be given to this rumour, we trust will turn out to be unfounded. Our letters of the 5th, however, contain nothing of this report. It is rumoured that the Peishwa's Dominions will be annexed to the Bombay Presidency; and that the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone will be appointed 'Superintendent' of them.

Lieutenant Macan of the 24th Dragoons, has been appointed an *Aid-de-Camp* to the Governor General.

Mr. Todd has, we understand, gone into the Pindaree country in the neighbourhood of K'otah, for the purpose of carrying the arrangements regarding its disposal into effect; and it is said, that a Civilian is about to leave the Presidency to settle the territory ceded by the Nagpore Rajah.

We are informed by a Correspondent, that on the 28th ultimo, being the birth day of His Danish Majesty, the Honorable Governor Krefting gave a most splendid ball and entertainment at Serampore, where, previous to several other toasts, the health of His Danish Majesty, and those of the most Noble Marquis of Hastings and of the Honorable the Vice President, were drunk under proper salutes from the battery.

We have the same authority to state, that the Honorable J. Ulrich, Knight of the Dannebrog, has been lately appointed to succeed the late Admiral Billes, as Governor of Tranquebar and its Dependencies; and that the arrival of that gentleman, highly esteemed and beloved by his countrymen, may be daily expected at the seat of his Government.

Suppt. to the Madras Courier. March 3.

English Extracts.

Accounts communicated by the *German* papers inform us, that the best understanding again subsists between the Courts of Petersburgh and Teheran. The Russian General GERMALOFF went some time since on an Embassy to the Persian Monarch. But though M. GERMALOFF is among the ablest men in the dominions of Russia, his success was not intrusted to his personal talents alone. He was accompanied by a brilliant and able suite, and escorted by an army of not less (we have heard) than 30,000 men, who halted on the frontier to support his negotiations. His deplomatic objects being attained, would sufficiently account for the rumoured diminution of the Russian corps in that quarter.

The famous protest of the Archduchess MARIA LOUISA is formally declared by the *Austrian Observer* to have been a forgery from beginning to end.

[*The Times,—September 5.*

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, TUESDAY, AUG. 26.
PRIVATE HEARING.—QUEEN MAB.

WESTBROOK V. SHELLEY.

This case was heard by his Lordship in his private room. It was a petition presented by the relatives of the late Mrs. Shelley, praying that the infant children might be removed from the care of the defendant, their father, on the ground that he had written a book entitled "Queen Mab," which was subversive of every moral feeling; holding, amongst other tenets, that the marriage ceremony was a ridiculous proceeding. It was contended for the petitioners, that on these grounds the defendant was very unfit to have the guardianship of the children, the eldest of whom was only five years of age.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on the former hearing of the case, ordered the children to be removed from the custody of the defendant, and directed the Master to report who was a proper person to have the care of them. Two Gentlemen were proposed, and the Master reported a Mr. Kendall, of Warwick, a schoolmaster, to be a proper person. To this order the defendant excepted, and hence arose the present proceedings.

The LORD CHANCELLOR deferred judgment until he had read over the affidavits.

AUGUST 27.

WADE V. SCRUTON.

In this case, which relates to the disposition of the property of Mrs. Bazeley, the LORD CHANCELLOR, on the motion of Mr. Lovett, finally confirmed the master's report, which contains a satisfactory settlement.

EXPARTE COHEN, IN THE MATTER OF REEVE AND LEIGH.

This was a motion for superseding a commission of bankruptcy, on the ground of infancy on the part of Leigh, who is alleged to have obtained, in conjunction with his partner Reeve, credit to the amount of 30,000l. by representing himself to be an adult. A person of the Jewish persuasion attended the Court, and was examined by the Chancellor respecting the contents of a book which he swore to have belonged to his father, and which purported to be a register of circumcisions. It contained a minute of the date when the operation was performed on Leigh by the witness's father, which was as usual on the 8th day after the birth, being the last day of the feast of the Passover, in the year of the creation 5557, answering to the year 1797 of the Christian era.

The Court ordered an issue to be tried as to the fact of minority at the time when the act of bankruptcy was committed.

GRIFFITH V. SIR M. WOOD.

The further hearing of this case was postponed till the next seal, with an injunction that no process shall be executed against the plaintiff in the mean time.

EXECUTION OF W. MORGAN & G. SIGGINS.

On Thursday last *William Morgan*, aged 28, and *George Siggins*, aged 23, were executed at Penenden-heath, pursuant to the sentence passed on them at the late Kent Assizes.

The crime for which Morgan suffered was that of robbery attended with cruelty. On the 9th of June he attacked a poor old woman named Nisbett, in her cottage, at Erith, and not only took away from her some money, but also beat her in a most cruel manner. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence; and though the property taken was but trifling, the Judge considered him a fit object for the extreme punishment of the law, as personal violence, joined to robbery, is an offence which, most wisely, is rarely if ever pardoned. George Siggins was convicted of an abominable offence. From the time of their conviction both the prisoners conducted themselves with great propriety. The Rev. Mr. Argles, chaplain of the gaol, was unwearied in his endeavours to prepare them for the solemn charge they were about to undergo. Morgan evinced great contrition, and was frequently moved to tears by the exhortations of his pious instructor. He fully acknowledged his guilt, and made a confession of a series of crimes which during the last nine years he had committed. He expressed a wish that his confession might be made public, it being all the atonement then in his power to make to the world for his past guilt. With respect to Siggins, though he behaved with great decorum, and was grateful for the kindness of the reverend Chaplain, it is to be feared he was not fully awakened to a sense of his guilt. We understand that he denied having committed the crime for which he was doomed to die, and in that denial persisted to the last. On Thursday, about eleven o'clock, the prisoners left the county gaol, and being seated in a waggon, were taken to the place of execution on Penenden-heath, accompanied by the usual officers and guard. When the waggon drew up under the scaffold, Morgan took off his straw hat with his right hand, and with a very quick motion threw it with considerable force behind him among the crowd. The Chaplain having ascended the waggon, he joined in prayer with the unfortunate men for several minutes. The last solemn duty being performed, the reverend Gentleman shook hands with them, and having left them they were resigned into the hands of the executioner. Morgan first mounted the plat form. Before leaving the waggon, he exclaimed to the spectators "God bless you all, my lads." While the rope was adjusting round his neck, he several times requested the executioner would not shorten it too much. Siggins being placed under the fatal beam, he being a very short man, the executioner found it necessary to place him on some steps: before the rope was finally adjusted on the neck of Siggins, Morgan said to the executioner, "Leave plenty of slack, mate, you need not be afraid of our running away." The dreadful preparation being completed, Siggins said with a firm voice, "With the assistance of Almighty God we will sing a hymn, if he will give as strength to do it." He then opened a paper, in which was written a hymn, and he and Morgan joined their voices in singing it. The hymn being concluded, Morgan said to the spectators, "I hope this will be a warning to you all, God bless you all," the caps were then pulled over their faces, and they prayed very fervently till the withdrawing of the fatal bolt deprived them of existence. Morgan appeared to suffer little, but Siggins was very much convulsed for several minutes. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were conveyed to Maidstone-church-yard, where they were interred. And here we cannot help noticing a circumstance, which has been much and deservedly reprobated. The clothes of persons executed being considered the perquisite of the executioner, the coffins of these unfortunate men were, previous to interment, opened in the churchyard, and the bodies publicly stripped.

The following strange narrative is the confession of William Morgan:—"I, W. M., now under sentence of death, in his Majesty's county gaol, Maidstone, Kent, Aug. 15, 1817, at the age of 19 enlisted into his

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY HARP.

Mute was thy chord, when first I found thee
Dewy—silent as the night—
E'er holier hands had yet unbound thee,
Waking beauty or delight!
Then thy Minstrel, doom'd to sorrow,
Vainly woo'd thy festive tone—
Or sought from brighter themes to borrow
Sounds that MORVEN'S harp could own.

Oh! what magic in that measure,
Music wakes to love or feeling—
When the dulcet sound of pleasure
Floats—to bliss when chords are stealing?
Simple, fond, thy fare lamenting,
Mine was but to soothe and bless;
Thine tho' sad—still pleasure bleading
With those griefs, that ceaseless press.

My heart would burst, did not thy numbers,
Plaintive, said, and gloomy, still
Break on the pulse, that only slumbers—
Where each pulse, should rapture fill.
And though thy blithe note did give promise—
Though should mirth endear thy string,
Freedom's still so distant from us,
What could mirth or promise bring!

Yet if thy note can love awaken—
If one tyrant feel thy song—
If th' oppressor's hope be shaken,
To thee the prises all belong.
And though no Bard thy chord had finger'd—
Gratiful breezes would have fired—
Glory round thee still had linger'd,
And Heav'n love—what Heav'n inspir'd.

LIBERTY.

Oh! dear is the wild note to Minstrelsy's string,
And dear is the harp to the echoing hall,
And dear the reflection that virtue must bring—
Yet dearer by far would be liberty's call.

How bright is the aspect of azure-tipped skies,
When valour enkindled subsides into love,
When sympathy seizes each glance as it flies,
And treasures the promise the brave must approve!

How transport must swell at the tones of the lyre,
And Erin delight after exile and pain—
How daughters must press the fond lip of their sire
When peace has restor'd him from war back again!

Oh! yes; but tho' sweet and tho' joyous return
To fond pining love, and to exiles their home—
To daughters their sire, and to Merit her urn,
Yet all would be joyless, did Liberty roam!

Yes, rapture may wake ev'ry gay festive string,
And beauty delight ev'ry of bliss—
And Hebe and Bacchus their pleasures may bring,
But I'd yield all but Heaven for Liberty's kiss!

FLORIAN.

(Continued from the third page.)

Majesty's service as a soldier. I was first enlisted into the 18th regiment of horse, by one John Kesur, at Woolwich, in Kent. I marched from thence to Deal in Kent, at which place I deserted, and made the best of my way to Chatham. On the road I robbed a man of his watch; I also robbed a man that was at work in the field of some of his clothes to disguise myself. I went to Chatham, and from thence to Upnor, where I went to brick-making for 3 months. From thence I went to Chatham, and on the road I robbed a man of his pocket-book, which contained a sum of silver, and one gold ring. At Chatham I enlisted into the Sussex militia. I remained at Chatham with the regiment two months, and from thence we marched to Sheerness, at which place we remained four months, and from thence we marched to Harwich, in Essex. There we remained six weeks, and from that marched to Malbrough in Leicet-shire. I remained there 5 weeks, and then volunteered into the 39th foot, and was marched to Peymouth in Devonshire. I remained there 3 weeks, then deserted the second time, and proceeded to London. After my arrival in London, I was impressed and sent on board his Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, where I remained 6 weeks. I was then draughted and sent on board the Tower Tender, and down to Sheerness, where I was put on board his Majesty's ship *Serious*, a loop ship. In five days I was sent on board the *Namur*, where I remained three weeks, and was then draughted to the brig *Brave Dragon*, of 18 guns, on board which I was 8 months cruising in the North Sea. Receiving some damage, we went into Yarmouth harbour, in Norfolk, to be repaired, and I was sent on board the *Utile*. After being on board two weeks, I deserted, and made the best of my way to Grays, in Essex, where I got work at brick-making, and remained 5 months. But I have to observe: I was once travelling from Scotland to London; It was last March twelve months, and a few miles below Cambridge, I met with a hog-dealer on horse back; I was concerned in stopping him on the highway, and took his pocket book After that I broke into a farm-house, and took from thence divers articles. I went down into Rothford hundred, and there I robbed a man of his purse, containing some silver: this was in a by-road. From thence I went to Woolwich. There I broke open a china shop, and took to the value of 20l. worth of goods; and also broke open a chandler's shop near the Warren, taking from thence of bacon and other articles to the value of 11l. From that I went to Erith, where I remained two months, during which time I committed several small offences. After leaving Erith, I made up to London, and, on the highway, knocked a man down, and robbed him of his watch and six shillings and three pence. After my arrival in London, I made no stop, but proceeded to the Black Lion, Bayswater-fields, and got work at brick-making: there I left my lodgings, and took with me a suit of clothes that were not my own, and returned back to London. In Marylebone lane I went to work for one Mr. Weller, and, after stopping three months, ran away from him. I went to Paddington, and entered a baker's shop, and took from thence a large pie, not cooked; I took it down Turpin-lane, and there had it cooked. From that I went to Greenwich, and there robbed a man of 28l. I went back to London with my booty, and spent it in East Smithfield, and then went to Yalding, in Kent, broke into a watchmaker's shop, and took from thence to the value of 100l. in goods. I went to London with my booty, and from London came back to Greenwich, where I broke open a cook's shop, near the Brown Bear, and took from thence to the value of 10l. in goods. About two months after I broke into a small chandler's shop, near the Park, at Greenwich, and took to the value of 1l. in goods. I also entered a watch-box, and took from thence one gun, one pistol, and the watchman's rattle. I also broke into a dwelling-house near the Ship and Billet, at Greenwich, and took to the value of 5l. in linen and other articles. From that I went to Eltham in Kent, where I broke into a watchmaker's shop near the Church, and took from thence 7l. worth of goods. I also broke into an eating-house and took the value of 1l. From thence I went back to Greenwich, and near the Brown Bear robbed a man of 2l. in money. I then went back to Erith, where I engaged on board his Majesty's sloop the *Active*, and after a voyage to sea of eleven months, and after my return to London, was discharged and went home to Erith, when I went to work for Anthony Fletcher for three weeks. From thence I went to Woolwich, where I enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery, as a gunner, and after serving six weeks again deserted, and went to Southend, Essex. There I got work at brick-making for four months, and then broke into a gentleman's house near the Terrace, and took from the said house clothes to the value of 3l. I went from thence to London, & got work on the Price Regent's canal for three months I then went towards Chatham. Going over Shooter's-hill, I was stopped by a party of soldiers, and taken back to Woolwich, sworn in as a deserter, and received 300 lashes. I was sent to the Hospital for twenty-four days, and when I came out joined my troop, with which I remained seven days, when I deserted the fourth time, and went to Southend. I remained there five months employed in brick-making and thieving. I there stole a fat hog out of the field near the brick-field, and also broke into a gentleman's hall at Grays, in Essex, and in the town of Grays stole another hog. After that I went to London, and shipped myself on board the *Asia*, and went to sea for eighteen months, at the end of which period I was paid off at Chatham, and then went to Erith, where I committed the robbery for which I am to suffer. Thirteen house-breakings, eight highway robberies, four desertions, and a number of small offences that are not herein inserted, are the horrible crimes of the unfortunate.

"WILLIAM MORGAN."

The Times, August 28.

THE EXECUTION OF CAFFIN THE BLACK.

There were some uncommon circumstances attending the fate of the wretched man who was executed yesterday. He had been found guilty of a rape upon a child aged 10 years and 6 months, and was ordered for execution on Wednesday last. but was respited in consequence of a representation made by the surgeons whoattended the girl, and the prisoner, alleging that the crime had not been committed; that it was impossible that it could have been committed. It was a source of much wonder amougst those who resided in the neighbourhood where the crime was sworn to have been committed, and those upon whom the constant declaration of the Black as to his innocence had made an impression, that the medical men had not previously sent in their depositions to the Secretary of State. The surprise was not diminished when they heard one of the surgeon's account for his tardiness, by saying he did not know that any application to the Secretary of State would have been availing after the delivery of the verdict. Lord Sidmouth, upon receiving such extraordinary intelligence as the denial of the only two persons who were supposed capable of deciding upon so important a point, that the crime had been committed, said the most attentive consideration should be given to what was laid before him, and respited the prisoner till Monday.

In the mean time, a black man waited upon the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and asked him, whether there was not a man of colour condemned to die. Having heard the fact from the authority for which the stranger had shown the utmost respect, he begged to be allowed to visit the malefactor.

The Ordinary.—"Certainly you shall see him. I suppose you are his relation?"

The Black.—"No, sir, I am an African; he is, I hear, an American. I never saw him; our conditions were never alike. I was a slave; he was never a slave, except to his passions, which have treated him worse even than my masters ever treated me.

He then pulled aside the hair that hung about his face, and showed several scars, every one of which, he said, had a different master.

The Ordinary.—"What is your object in visiting this man, if you do not know him?"

The Black.—"God has been good to me; I know the Gospel scheme of salvation, and come to speak a word of consolation to the afflicted.

The Ordinary took him in: they found Caffin at prayer on his face and hands. The stranger shed tears upon seeing this testimony of a penitent heart, and pointed to the station of that Power which shed its pure relegion over him, and played upon the proselyte with a beam that never sets, and a hope that never forsakes him Caffin rose at the call of the Ordinary, who though unwilling to interrupt the prayer, was anxious that an interview should take place, which would increase the interest of the scene, by an exhibition of gratitude, repentance, resignation, and charity. The African and the American knelt together, and continued in prayer. The convict had made all the necessary preparations for leaving this world. He had acknowledged the guilt of his intention, and felt that exquisite effect of his penitence, which proves the sufficiency of atonement. He wished to die. The African remained as long as the laws of the prison allowed, and visited his brother as he called him, untill the moment of their eternal separation. They were together in prayer the whole of the night preceding the execution, and walked hand in hand to the place where the irons are struck off, full of that religion which leaves no terror upon the heart.

Caffin fell in the midst of prayer. The Ordinary, upon quitting the melancholy scene, declared that he never saw stronger symptons of the energy of religion than in the mind of this poor uneducated almost friendless man.

The Sheriffs had delayed the execution upwards of a quarter of an hour beyond the appointed time, in the expectation of an order for a farther respite, and all those who knew the circumstances, and observed the conduct of the unfortunate foreigner, showed an anxiety the most indescribable.

The African black excited the utmost interest. He told the Sheriff and the Ordinary, that he had experienced such kindness and improvement here, as to wish for an opportunity of going once more amongst his countrymen, to render them all the services to be derived from his experience in England. An application is to be made to some of the principal members of the African societies upon the subject. So moved was every body who witnessed his conduct, that a subscription was made for him upon the spot.

A fellow, named *Ashton*, was apprehended under the very scaffold at the moment Caffin fell, for picking a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief. He was conducted to the Mansion-house, from whence he was immediately committed to Newgate by the LORD MAYOR. The complainant, Mr. Holland, expressed great unwillingness toprosecute, but the LORD MAYOR insisted upon it declaring at the same time, that it was one of those rare proofs of crime which leave no hope of reformation Ashton is but 16 years of age.

BRISTOL ASSIZES.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

ROUQUET V. SHERBORNE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a clergyman residing at West Harptree, against the defendant, who is a common carrier, for the recovery of the sum of 29l., the value of a variety of articles of wearing apparel intrusted to his care, and to be conveyed from Bristol to West Harptree, about 11 miles from Bristol.

Mr. Serjeant PELL, in opening the case to the jury, observed, that it was one which would not take up much of their time. The plaintiff was a clergyman of great respectability, and the defendant was a common carrier from Bristol to Wells. The articles in question were the wearing apparel of the plaintiff's daughter, who had been at school at Bristol. It would be superfluous to enter into a detail of every article, unless his friend on the opposite side (Mr. Casberd) was desirous to go through the whole of the lady's toilette. The articles were packed up and carried to the waggon-office by a man named Clark, who could neither read nor write, and given to a man named Wood. He [the learned serjeant] knew not whether the usual notice was stuck up or not; and it had been said, that it had been said, that if a notice was put up in the office, it was sufficient notice to all persons who came to it: but in that case, it would be for the defendant to show that notice had been given; then he should apprehend, that as the man who took the articles could neither read nor write, the mere notice stuck up in the office could not be considered a sufficient notice to him, and if such a defence was set up, he should fortify himself against it, by proving the man who took it could neither read nor write.

The plaintiff's daughter, and John Clarke, his servant, proved the facts of the case.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM then proceeded to sum up the evidence, in doing which he observed, that the defence set up was that as a matter of public notoriety, there were notices stuck up in the office; and the question for their consideration would be, whether they could from these notices draw such an inference as would warrant them in saying, that the plaintiff had a sufficient knowledge of the terms of the notices; for if they should be of opinion that he had a sufficient notice, then in that case the responsibility of the defendant would be qualified; but upon that point they were to exercise their best judgment. Before they said that the defendant was liable, they must be convinced that he came into the possession of the articles; and to be sure there was but one witness who spoke to that fact. The circumstances of the notices were not of a very strong description, because the man who took the goods could neither read nor write. With regard then to Mr. Rouquet having received and known the terms of the notice, it must be supposed from his condition in life; and his having sent by the waggon before, it might be fairly inferred that he must have had a knowledge of the notice. At the same time, if the jury should infer upon any fair ground that the parcel was delivered, and that it was lost, and that Mr. Rouquet had not a reasonable information of the notice, then they would find a verdict for the plaintiff.—Verdict for the plaintiff. *Damages*—29l.

NON-LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

ORAM V. FROMONT AND OTHERS.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of 13l. 16s. and the value of four shawls, intrusted to the defendants, as common carriers, to be conveyed to Trowbridge.

Mr. Sergeant PELL, in stating the case to the jury, observed that under the decision of Lord Ellenborough, who had ruled as follows, "the law is imperative, that a proof of the notice of the contract to the plaintiff must be adduced before the carrier can be exonerated from his liability to the loss," the plaintiff would be entitled to the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Richard Stanley Laytham being called, stated that on the 17th of December last he took a parcel to the White Hart coach-office, in Broad-street, in this city. It contained 13l. 16s. in cash, and was wrapped up in four shawls, which were worth about 30s. It was directed to Mr. James Oram, Trowbridge. Witness paid 2d. for booking it. Of his own knowledge he did not know whether the parcel reached its destination or not. It was between 7 and 8 in the evening when he took it to the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. GASELEE.—The 13l. 16s. was a debt which witness owed to a Mr. Bannister, and he had been desired to pay it to his son. Mr. Oram was a relation of Mr. Bannister. Witness had seen a public notice stuck up in the office, relative to no parcels being answered for, if lost, unless entered and paid for accordingly.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM observed, that this fact established a notice of public notoriety.

Mr. Sergeant PELL.—That is my case. The parcel never did come to hand, although I cannot prove it: but I take it that it remains for the defendants to prove that it did come to hand.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM.—It always forms part of the declaration that it never did come to hand.

The witness Laytham was then called back and examined by Mr. Sergeant PELL. Mr. Hathway, the bookkeeper, told witness the parcel was never sent. He said he was afraid it was mislaid, as he had written to the proprietors of the coaches to ascertain it.

Mr. GASELEE objected to this testimony being received as evidence against the defendant, in which objection he was borne out by the Court.

Mr. GASELEE now submitted that the action must fall upon two grounds: first, that Mr. Oram had no property in it, as it was a debt due to Mr. Bannister; and secondly, that it had never got into the possession of Mr. Oram, as the consignee or consignor, neither had it got into the possession of the defendants.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM observed, that it was presumed to be in the possession of the defendants immediately it was delivered at the coach-office.

Mr. GASELEE, in reply, said it was a principle of sound policy that the carriers should restrict themselves as far as possible to their liability; and the only thing for the jury to say would be, whether Mr. Laytham, the plaintiff's agent, had or had not a knowledge of the manner in which the defendants carried on their business at the time he delivered the parcel.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM, in summing up the facts of the case, observed, that the action was brought for the non-delivery of goods; and the defence set up was, that there was such a public notice put up in the defendant's office, as not to render them liable for the loss of any parcel, unless it should be entered and paid for as being above the value of 5l.: and the question was, whether the plaintiff had a notice of that circumstance. The evidence was, that Mr. Laytham was aware of the existence of the notice within a fortnight before, and within a few days after the 17th of December; then what possible doubt could the jury entertain that the defendants had changed their mode of doing business in so short a time. The jury almost instantly found a verdict for the defendants.

[*The Times,—September 8.*

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—WARNING TO BROKERS.—*Thomas Nichols*, a broker, appeared to answer the complaint of Jane Cosgrave, a poor widow, whose appearance showed that she had been once at least above necessity.

The complainant stated, that the conduct of Nichol to her, at a period of the greatest difficulty, was far below what might be expected from a man in a decent business, especially towards an unfortunate and unprotected female, what made her case, as it appeared to her at first, the more hopeless was, that the proceeding by which she suffered was, in the broker's language "according to law," and that consequently no lenity could be expected, as it was "no respecter of persons." The defendant had levied a distress against her for the sum of 9l. 11s. For the execution of the warrant, he charged 1l. 6s. 6d. She did not question the legality of the demand at the moment, but begged for the love of God that he would give her a little time to make up the amount. The broker was inexorable. She was compelled to borrow, to sell, and to pawn, in order to raise the money. Her wedding-ring was amongst the articles for the recovery of which she had no authority left. She paid the 1l 6s. 6d. and fearing something perhaps less according to law from the broker, insisted upon having a receipt. The broker refused to give any, and this refusal was the first thing that opened her eyes to the dealing of this inflexible, and as will be seen, dishonest creditor. She applied to a friend, who ascertained that the broker's demand was illegal, and advised her to take the case before a Magistrate.

The Magistrate observed, that if the law of the land did not justify him in his demand, an appeal to the laws of humanity for a mitigation of punishment could be of little avail in a case where so little mercy was exercised.

The clerk to the Magistrates stated, that the Act of last sessions concerning brokers, contained a clause which subjected the defendant to the penalty of treble the amount of his overcharge and costs.

The clause was here exhibited. It enacted, "That if any broker or other person authorized to execute a warrant of distress for any sum not amounting to 20l. should take or demand more than 3s. for the levying such execution, & 2s. 6d. per diem for possession, such broker or other person should be subject to the payment of three times the amount of such overcharge, together with costs." Here the debt was but 9l. 11s., the possession but of two days, duration, and the expenses, instead of being 8s. were 1l. 6s. 6d.

The facts being distinctly proved, the defendant was ordered to be fined in the full penally, amounting to 2l. 15s. 6d. and costs.

Thomas Nichol, the broker, said, he had known nothing of the act which thus limited his demand, and hoped that his ignorance would excuse him. He assured the Magistrate, that if he had contemplated such a result from the demand, he would not have been so remiss upon the subject of the Act of Parliament, as to run the hazard of a penalty which he was wholly unable to pay.

The Magistrate said he should exercise towards him a little of his power in consideration of the *tenderness* shown to the poor widow. The payment of the fine was then peremptorily ordered.

The broker declared that he was unable to pay it, and requested time to make up the deficiency. He pleaded extreme poverty and a large family.

The MAGISTRATE.—I have looked over the act, and must proceed as I have told you. You could not have been ignorant of the clause, because convictions have already taken place upon it; and if you were, it is presumption in you to act in a calling with which you are unacquainted. As to your plea of having a family, from that very circumstance I should have expected some merciful tendency towards this poor woman.

The broker still prayed hard for time, and seemed to feel that he had done that which subjected him to contempt as well as to pecuniary inconvenience.

The widow then interceded for him. She said, that as he had a wife and children, she should be obliged if the Magistrate would consent to grant him 14 days for the payment of the money, and declared at the same time, that the broker owed this to the consideration of the difficulties to which his family might be subject from the immediate demand.

The Magistrate said he could not refuse a request of so truly Christian a nature, and expressed a hope that this scene would be a warning to all brokers; and stated, that if the broker did not pay the penalty within the specified time, the most summary proceedings should be taken against him.

If the fine is not forthcoming in case of this description, upon the decision of the Magistrate, the act directs that he should issue a warrant against the effects of the defendant; and if there are no effects imposes upon him the duty of committing the defendants to prison.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—THE TABLES TURNED.—A curious examination took place at this office, arising out of following extraordinary circumstances:—

James Moore, of Northend, Walham-green, plasterer, having a few days ago had a dispute with two men of the same place named John Brice and John Bolton, words came to such a height, that at last they came to blows, and, to use their own phraseology, the upshto

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 8th April, 1818.

was, that Moore gave them a good *hiding*. The two beaten heroes accordingly obtained an assault warrant each against the conqueror, and he was taken into custody by Pace the officer on one, and by Smithers, an extra constable, on the other. When brought to the office, the assault was completely proved upon him, and when asked what he had to say in defence.

Defendant boldly answered, that it was no disgrace to give a man a *hiding*, but he defied any one to say that he was a thief. Now he knew both these plaintiffs as well as some others of their parish, to be thieves and one of the plaintiffs, John Bolton, was the common receiver, and brought every thing which all the rest *boned*—for they were all known to be *boners*.

Being asked what it was he knew Bolton had received, he said, the truth should come out, and he was determined to give them a "Rowland for their Oliver." and positively charged them with robbing the garden of Mr. Jephs, a gentleman residing at Walham-green, of several bushels of valuable apples, called French pippins, for the discovery of which robbery, a reward of ten guineas was the next day cried about Walham-green and the whole parish of Fulham, by the beadle thereof.

Moore being then sworn, stated, that about this time twelvemonth, as he was going home from the Crown public house, in passing by Mr. Jeph's garden, he heard the shaking of the tree, got upon the wall, & saw the plaintiff, John Brice in company with Thomas Bury and Wm. Bolton both of the same parish, shaking apples from the said tree, to the amount of several bushels as he thought. They put them into a sack, and took them to the cottage of a man named Lame Jock, who is since dead. They were met there by the plaintiff, John Bolton, who purchased the whole lot for 2½d. per dozen.

Being asked how he knew this, he answered, that he got a short ladder and looked over the top of the window shutter, where he could see and hear all that passed, without being seen by them. The above sum was the price paid by the plaintiff Brice, and agreed to and paid afterwards by plaintiff, John Bolton.

The mode of ascertaining the amount, he said, as follows:—When they came to a dozen, put the 12th apple apart by itself, and continued to proceed till the whole were counted, and when that was finished, there were left on the table 145 apples, which showed the number of dozens. He saw also on the table a 1*l.* note and several shillings in silver, which plaintiff John Bolton paid to plaintiff John Brice, and which witness supposed was the price of the whole. The apples on that tree were well known in the neighbourhood to have a very superior flavour, and were, he believed, worth a great deal more.

Some of the parties not being in custody, prisoners were remanded for a farther examination.

The Magistrate desired that proper notice should be given to Mr. Jephs of prisoners being in Tothill-fields Bridewell, and it is supposed this unexpected discovery may be the means of leading to others, which may tend to relieve the apprehensions of those living in that unfortunate neighbourhood, in which it appears by repeated examinations at this office, more depredations in the articles of fruit and valuable plants have taken place within the last 3 months, than in almost all the other quarters round London put together.

[*The Times,—September 4.*

Memorandums made by a farmer at Aberford, in the West Riding of the county of York, of respective periods of commencing and finishing his harvest, from the year 1801 to the present:—

1801	began harvest	14th Aug.	ended 24th Sept.
1802		1st Sept.	24th do.
1803		18th Aug.	13th do.
1804		25th do.	9th Oct.
1805		6th Sept.	9th do.
1806		25th Aug.	9th do.
1807		24th do.	26th Sept.
1808		15th do.	17th do.
1809		28th do.	
1810		31 Sept.	17th Oct.
1811		19th Aug.	13th Sept.
1812		11th Sept.	10th Nov.
1813		23d Aug.	2d Oct.
1814		5th Sept.	10th do.
1815		21st Aug.	
1816		12th Sept.	

FISHERIES.—The following may be stated to be the result of the fishing this season:—About 150 vessels were engaged; of these 5 were lost, and the remainder have from 750 to 800 fish, which at a moderate computation may yield 11,000 tuns of oil. Last season the quantity was 12,500 tuns. A great advance has consequently taken place in the prices: Greenland oil (chiefly if not entirely from speculation) has advanced rapidly from 27*l.* to 45*l.* per tun. Last year the prices began at about 28*l.*

CZERNY-GEORGES.

George Petrowich, better known by the name of Czerny-Georges, that is to say Black George, was born of a noble Servian family, in the neighbourhood of Belgrade. Before he had attained the age of manhood, he was one day met by a Turk, who with an imperious air ordered him to stand out of his way, at the same time declaring that he would blow out his brains. Czerny-Georges, however, prevented him from putting this threat into execution, and by the discharge of a pistol immediately laid him dead on the ground. To avoid the dangerous consequences of this affair, he took refuge in Transylvania, and entered the military service of Austria, in which he quickly obtained the rank of noncommissioned officer. His captain having ordered him to be punished, Czerny-Georges challenged and killed him. He then returned to Servia, where, at the age of twenty-five, he became the chief of one of those bands of Malcontents which infest every part of the Turkish dominions, who pride themselves upon the title of kleptai, or brigand, and whom the non-Mussulman population consider as their avengers and liberators. Czerny-Georges encamped in the thick forests, waged war against the Turks with unheard-of cruelty; he spared neither age nor sex, and extended his ravages throughout the whole province of Servia. The Turks having, by way of retaliation, condemned twenty-six of the principal Servians to death, the father of Czerny-Georges, shocked at so many horrors, determined to abandon the banners of his son whom he had previously joined. The old man even threatened to deliver up the whole troop to the power of the Turks, unless they immediately consented to relinquish the useless contest. Czerny conjured him to alter his resolution; but the old man persisted and set out for Belgrade. His son followed him. Having arrived at the Servian outposts, he threw himself on his knees and again entreated that his father would not betray his country; but finding him inflexible, he drew out a pistol, fired it, and thus became the murderer of his parent.

The Servians still continued to augment the band of Czerny-Georges. Emboldened by the numerous advantages he had obtained, this chief at length sallied from his forests, besieged Belgrade, and on the 1st of December, 1806, forced that important fortress to surrender. Being proclaimed Generalissimo of his nation, he governed it with unlimited power. The principal nobles and ecclesiastics, under the presidency of the archbishop, formed a kind of senate or synod, which assembled at Semendriah, and which claimed the right of exercising the sovereignty. But Czerny-Georges annulled the acts of the assembly, & declared, by a decree, that "during his life no one should rise above; that he was sufficient in himself, and stood in no need of advisers." In 1807 he ordered one of his brothers to be hanged for some trifling want of respect towards him.

The conquest of Servia was accompanied by the massacre of the Turks; no mercy was shown even to those who voluntarily surrendered themselves. Czerny-Georges being attacked by an army of 50,000 Mussulmans, valiantly defended the banks of the Morave; and had he possessed the means of obtaining foreign officers to discipline the intrepid Servians, he might perhaps have re-established the kingdom of Servia, which under Stephen III. resisted the Mouguls, and under Stephen Dushan included Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Bosnia. In 1387, Servia, though tributary to the Turks, still retained its national Princes, who assumed the title of Despots; in 1463 they were succeeded by a Turkish Pasha. Their house became extinct in 1560.

Czerny-George was tall and well made; but his appearance was altogether savage and displeasing, owing to the disproportionate length of his countenance, his small and sunken eyes, bald forehead, and his singular method of wearing his hair gathered together in one enormous tress, which hung down upon his shoulders. His violent spirit was marked by an exterior of coldness and apathy; he sometimes passed whole hours without uttering a single syllable and he neither knew how to read nor write. He never resorted to the devision of hunting above once during the year. He was then accompanied by from three to 400 Pandours who assisted him in waging a deadly war against the wolves, foxes, deer, and wild goats which inhabit the forests of fertile but uncultivated Servia. The entire produce of his hunting was publicly sold for his own profit. He also sought to augement his patrimony by confiscations.

At the treaty of peace in 1812, Russia provided for the interests of Servia. That province was acknowledged to be a vassal and tributary of the Porte. Czerny-Georges retired Russia; and lived at Kissonoff in Bessarabia.

His return to Servia in disguise, his discovery, and execution have been recently stated.—*Literary Gazette.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have inserted extracts and passages from private correspondence, and from observations coming through other channels, on the affairs of South America, and the relations of that part of the globe with the parent states in Europe. M. de Pradt (once Archbishop of Mechlin) has very lately published a pamphlet, called—"*Des trois derniers Mois de l' Amerique meridionale, et du Bresil*;" and as he has gained considerable celebrity by his political, more than by his ecclesiastical, employments on the Continent, we give a few extracts from him, which tend to show what his views are. The opinions of this person, whether correct or not, are in truth frequently striking. He is perfectly a theorist; and despising experience as a guide in the new order of things which has sprung up, he affects to manage them, or to prescribe the conduct which should be adopted under them, from the light of reason—that reason being his own individually. Like most theorists, he has been said to bend facts to his system, at least as often as he applies his system to facts. Of the mode in which he treats his subjects, therefore, it is but little to say that it is original. It is more: it is to a certain extent, and at first view, domineering; it assults with force, though it may not ultimately subdue; and the arguments used will excite attention by their novelty, if they do not carry conviction by their soundness. It must be observed, also, that the author writes with an enthusiastic ardour, that may at least seem to evince the sincerity of his own belief in the opinions which he promulgates. The first part of his book turns upon the policy of the Brazilian Government, which he does not approve. The rest of it applies to the general state of the Spanish South American provinces; and from that we shall also give some passages. According to his own notions of the policy of the Government of Brazil, and alluding to the period of the emigration of the Court from Lisbon to Rio-Janeiro, he says—"At this moment all was changed in Portugal, at Brazil, and perhaps in the world. The vessel which carried out the King of Portugal carried with it new destinies for the universe. The nature of such an important event was then scarcely perceived. All that had just passed was necessary, in order to draw attention to it. By the change of the King's residence, the whole ancient order between Portugal and Brazil, and between Brazil and Portugal, was inverted. One took the place of the other; there were two actions, simultaneous and opposite, while only a single and uniform one was perceived. Two new combinations were immediately formed between Portugal, now become the colony, and Brazil, become the metropolis; between Brazil, aspiring to keep the King, and Portugal on her side aspiring at his recovery; between Brazil vivified and enriched by the presence of the Sovereign, and Portugal humbled, impoverished by his absence, and quite disappointed by his distance." After remarking on what he considers the impolitic conduct of the Brazilian Government he proceeds: "What had the King of Brazil to do? The answer is simple—the contrary of what he has done. Such conduct would have been successful in the same proportion as that which was adopted has been unfortunate."

"Here are developed in full light the inconvences of having new affairs managed by men of old times, the incompatibility of antiquated ideas and instruments with the youthfulness of the objects to which they are to be applied, or which they pretend to regulate. It is the process of Winter against Spring: it is always lost before-hand, and with cost. This is worth the trouble of examining. To resign the ideas and habits of a whole life requires strength of mind and soul. The trial goes beyond the faculties of feebly constituted men. If any thing, however, is applicable to such minds, it is a transplantation into an entirely new country, which presents no object which they had been accustomed to meet: then we are assisted in detaching ourselves from our habits. The change of things may produce the change of moral dispositions: examples do not entirely fail; and we have seen men who knew how to undergo it. When we are constrained to detach ourselves from an ancient system, we must know how to adopt the new one to which we find ourselves placed, resignedly, fully, and firmly. The mixture of the old and the new is fit only at once to spoil both. The freedom of the career removes part of its difficulties. What, then, had the King of Portugal transplanted to Brazil to do? To become plainly Brazilian; to cease to look from America with an eye of regret towards Portugal, or to advance, and thus fall back into the old road. This is to be led by events; not to direct them, as becomes the chief of a State."

"Instead of amusing himself with regretting a confined State like Portugal, and elevated soul would have thanked Heaven for the necessity which had carried him into a country of unbound extent, unlimited in its riches, and in the new destinies which the American Revolution is preparing for the world. A vassal, of the inferior of all in Europe, the King of Brazil, in touching the land of America, acquired an immense field: he entered into the politics of the universe, in which he had so small a share through his European states. Subjected in his ancient abode, he became independent in his new one; and participated in the system of emancipation which is the new life of the countries that surround him. Through him Royalty preserved a point of support in America, with a representative; and the thrones of Europe owed it to him that it did not lose all sort of resemblance to themselves.

"Behold the sublime part to which his own interest, well understood, called the King of Brazil! add, that expelled from Europe by an invassion, he should never permit himself to usurp: add, that inhabiting America he should be entirely American; that placed in a land where every thing bounds at the name of liberty, he should not offer a despotic government to any party; and in raising his views still higher, add, that since fate had given him America, he ought to obtain his adoption by her, in uniting himself frankly to her cause, and in abridging thereby the pains she suffered in the birth of liberty. Then, the newborn of America, had become his ægis, and gratitude would have attached America to his car. He has had his choice, between this part and that which he has played. Pombal and Richelieu would not have wavered: but there are very strange men in the world: they imagine that in human affairs every thing is attached to their own persons, ideas, and habits; that the world ceases to resolve, and stand still when it comes as far as themselves; that it respects their convenient weakness; that an eternal and universal abrogation of its own interests is, on the part of mankind, with respect to them, only the law they are to impose on themselves; and that, happy in their sacrifices, mankind will go on for ever, without turning their heads, in the route on which it is vouchsafed to impel them. I know not to what extent these ideas have predominated in Brazil, but it is very evident that great mistake has prevailed there as to the nature of the system to be followed; of which a judgment may be formed by the situation in which the Government finds itself. Menaced with reprisals by Buenos-Ayres, with insurrections by a portion of his own American subjects, with a separation by Lisbon, with an attack by Spain in Europe, with an irresistible intervention on the part of the (Allied) Powers, how can it get out of the circle of embarrassments which it has created for itself, by another circle of errors, without loss to its material interests, and to its moral and political consideration? We must pity the unfortunate people whose fate is decided by men whom no true light can illumine, whom no example can amend, and who date all their acts from a world antique and worn out, in the midst of a world renewed." As to the insurrection at Pernambuco (which has been suppressed), this author contends that, "conqueror or conquered, the King has nothing to gain. One stifled insurrection may conceal ten others behind. Where are you to follow or seize the agents of insurrection in countries without limits and without police? It is not as in our Europe, where from one quarter of a league to another, all the posts are occupied, all faces known, all names registered; where a whistle is enough to arise as it were, from beneath, an army of arresters, of sequestrers, of judges, and of executors of their orders. Europe lives under a law of general police, which forms a chain, of which different Ministers hold the ends, from Petersburgh to the pillars of Hercules; a chain, which it is permitted to none to break through or to overleap. But the new countries of America are far from possessing these perfected means of a double surveillance. America is in the *minimum* of that, of which the *maximum* afflicts Europe. It is therefore very probable that the trouble will continue in Brazil, either wholly or in part."

"It is necessary to add, that the insurrection interdicted the quitting of Brazil by the King. What had just been dared in his presence showed him what would be done in his absence; and it is so much the more vexatious for him, because Portugal never had more need of his presence. This insurrection made it incumbent on him to retire as quick as possible from Monte Video, and to employ for his own objects the troops occupied against on her; and he has to thank the Powers (in Europe) for an intervention which relieved him from the legitimate vengeance of Spain." Following up his own notions respecting Portugal and Brazil, M. de Pradt observes, that, "a choice must be made either to be King of Portugal in Portugal, or of Brazil in Brazil both at the same time being no longer possible. In these days men are too much enlightened to consider Government only for the satisfaction of the titularies; they desire also to find in it the satisfying of the wants of society." "Say, what would happen in England, in France, or in Spain, if the Kings of those countries were established, for ten years, without the appearance of returning, at Martinique, at Jamaica, at the Havannah? What would become of the kingdom of the Low Countries, if the King transported himself to Batavia?"

The following extract relates to a subject which has been so warmly contested here that we are induced to subjoin it:—

"When the resurrection of the sovereignties abolished by Buonaparté and his predecessors took place in 1814, the return of the King of Portugal was announced. We owe to the Parliament of England the only means which exist in Europe for receiving pretty extensive information on the colonies, the intelligence communicated by Lord Castlereagh, that the King at this time projected his return to Europe, and that he had requested from the English Government a fleet to convey him home—a strange circumstance, and as contrary to the present honour of Portugal as to her past glory, to see the successor of Sovereigns to whom Europe owed the discovery of so many lands, and whose flag ruled so triumpantly in the Indian seas, reduced to such impotence as to be unable to traverse the ocean, and return to his paternal dominions, without the aid of the English navy.

"This first resolution was not carried into effect. The Prince remained at Brazil. The darkness in which the despotic Courts of the South love to involve themselves, has concealed from us the motives of the prolongation of his stay. It is not unreasonable to think that it may have had two causes. 1st. The necessity of not removing from the centre of the movement which agitates Spanish America. Brazil is so situate with regard to this latter country, that it could not escape from its effects. By the translation of the King he has acquired the principal object of this same movement—that of fixing the government of his territories in the mindst of these territories themselves. America fights to conquer what Brazil has obtained and passesses without a struggle—namely, a Sovereign independent of Europe—the end of an order purely colonial. 2dly. The difficult of leaving Brazil to itself, without exposing it to the danger of being lost on his return to Portugal; for there certainly exists such a danger. Brazil, after having enjoyed the presence of the King, after being flattered with the hope of retaining him, will not restore him without extreme reluctance, and without serious consequences. It is necessary to look to this circumstance when certain premises are laid down, and to calculate its consequences. The people of Brazil will not restore the King with the same pleasure, with the same zeal which they testified at his arrival; and before taking a step like this, the Government should be assured of what may follow from it. The presence of the King in Brazil was the true safeguard of the Sovereignty to the house of Braganza in those regions, and his removal would be its termination. The King in departing would leave independence in his deserted capital. Whatever reality there may or may not be in these conjectures, which united or disjoined contain nothing improbable, the King remained at Brazil. War was far from his frontiers, for there is a great distance between his States and the river Plate. The theatre of war was still farther removed by extending in the direction of Chili and Peru, placed in an opposite side of the continent. Artigas did not molest, and Buenos-Ayres was too much occupied to wish to create a new enemy in attacking Brazil."

It may be more than doubted, whether these and other reasons which might be adduced, do not prove that the King of Portugal never seriously enteriained the thought of quitting South America.

[*The Times—September 6.*

The command of the *Royal George* yacht by the Hon. Capt. PAGET is only temporary, and during the period this elegant vessel attends on the PRINCE REGENT. Sir EDWARD BERRY was captain to Lord NELSON, on board the *Vanguard*, at the engagement of the Nile, and fought the ship after Lord NELSON was wounded: he afterwards commended the *Agamemnon*, 74. in the glorious battle of Trafalgar; and the same ship in the engagement under Admiral Sir JOHN DUCKWORTH, off St. Domingo. He is the proper Captain of the yacht, and has held the appointment for nearly two years. This gallant officer has for his eminent services, the honour of wearing a gold medal for each of the three general actions before-mentioned, was also promoted to the rank of a baronet and, on the late division of the orders of the Bath, was made a Knight Commander.

The survey of the several men of war at all the ports is in a state of forwardness. Many ships are ordered to be sold or broken up, and others, which admit of it, to be repaired. Among the former are the *Chatham*, 74, *Cormorant* store ship, and some sloops. The *Fame* is found in a very defective state, and is to be taken to pieces at Chatham.

The improvements of the Dock-yard at Sheerness are rapidly proceeding. An excavation of some hundred feet in length, and proportionally deep, is nearly accomplished for the formation of a new dock. Nearly 1,000 convicts are employed on the works, which, it is supposed, will occupy several years in completing.

SELECTION'S

THE ELECTIONS.—A small pamphlet, remarkable for the wisdom and talent with which is is written, has just fallen into our hands. It it entitled "To the Electors of the Department of the Oise." In speaking to that part of his fellow-citizens with whom he appears to be more immediately connected by neighbourhood and co-proprietorship, the author really addresses himself to all the electors of France; for no department can have interests and duties which are not also the interests and duties of every other. The author does not give his name; but were we to hazard a conjecture, we should be tempted to attribute this pamphlet to one of the greatest proprietors of the Department of the Oise; a man who adds to the lustre of a great name the merit of having augmented that distinction by the extent of his knowledge in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and who, called by his birth and the King's choice to the most eminent dignity of the State, is content with showing himself the defender of the throne and the friend of the people. The author thus addresses the electors:—

"It is again our duty to choose Deputies worthy of that character. If it should be asked what will be our choice? each of us will answer that question in replying to this—What do we all wish for? Do we not all wish the consolidation of the Government, the assured maintenance of the reigning family, the exact observance of the charter, the complete enjoyment of all the rights it gives us, and of all the securities it promises? Fatigued with the torments of the revolution, are we not all equally opposed to the malevolent, who wish to excite trouble, reanimate and maintain our still remaining disputes. We wish that the painful engagements which our calamities have compelled the Government to undertake with foreiguers should be punctually fulfilled. We wish that no debt of the state should remain as in sufferance; for fidelity and honour are our desire, as our habit. But we are anxious that every economy, compatible with the free management of the business of Government, and the dignity of the French people, should be introduced into the whole expenditure of Administration, and into the distribution of favours. We wish to guarantee ourselves against the disposition common to the ministers of even the most excellent princes—namely, that of constantly tending to increase their power at the expense of the constitution and laws, at the expense of public liberty;—a disposition which is the more dangerous, as it may sometimes have for its pretext, and even for its motive, the desire of doing good with fewer forms and more promptitude. But it is not our wish to convert this wise and salutary vigilance into a jealous restlessness, which might embarrass the operations of Government, impede or suspend its activity and its force, the neceseity of which we recognize for the general interest, and for the interest of liberty itself. Electors, is not this our common wish, our common will? Let us follow it then in our choice, and our choice will be good."

ST. LOUIS'S DAY.—Happy the Kings for whom the people pray on those solemn days on which religion assembles them in their temples to pour forth their gratitude! What a lesson would the masters of the world receive could they multiply themselves on the day of their festival, and learn by their own observation the sentiments which their subjects manifest! The homage of courtiers is never wanting; but of what value is that to Sovereigns, who, like ours, have no desire but for the interest and the prosperity of their people? What are every-day eulogies, or compliments of ceremony, compared with the spontaneous acclamations of a multitude, surprised in their amusements by a Sovereign whom they love, with those transports of affection, those bursts of joy, which rend the air on his approach! It is then only, when the Court and the people have but one sentiment and one language, that he can regard himself as truly beloved.

Such were the testimonies of affection he had to receive who, in assending the throne of his fathers, found only tears to dry up and misfortunes to repair. This was the fourth time since his return that France celebrated this family fête, and never was it celebrated under more favourable auspices. The painful recollection of two recent invasions, the awakening of some slumbering passions, the uneasiness of the present, and the uncertainty of the future, had cast a melancholy gloom over the two first of these anniversaries; the third was obscured by the intemperance of the seasons, by the sterility of our plains, and by the prospect of a famine which threatened to complete our misery: but Heaven was appeased; our fields were covered with rich harvests; abundance brought back joy to the cottage; unreasonable passions have discovered the vanity of their chimerical hopes; the Government has shown itself in all its force, and the future may be looked forward to without alarm. With the songs of joy, which the friends of order and of peace cause to resound, are mingled vows of gratitude for the efforts which their King has not ceased to make, and for the sacrifices he has imposed on himself, in order to mitigate the calamities of his people. There is no town, no district, which the marks of his munificence, and the expressions of his paternal solicitude, has not reached. The people know him: they will put up prayers for the preservation of his days, and for the continuance of his reign: they will bless his virtues, in celebrating the memory of the great monarch from whom he has the glory of descending, and whom religion and philosophy concur in praising.

Eloquent panegyrists will now retrace the miracles of that illustrious life which, after the lapse of so many ages, has not yet exhausted the admiration of posterity. They will celebrate the piety of that Prince whose equals appealed to him as their arbitrator, and who is so worthy a model for the inheritors of a crown. We will mingle our voices in this concert of eulogium, and will call to mind what he did for the people: thus we love to praise Kings. That swarm of subaltern despots who, taking advantage of the troubles of the State, had portioned out the Royal authority; who having presumed to place themselves between the nation and the Monarch, oppressed both with impunity; finally, the Grandees of the kingdom were unable to bear the yoke which the policy of the first Capets threatened to impose on them. They seized the earliest opportunity of avenging the attempts made by Louis le Gros on their pretended privileges; and seeing a child seated on the throne, they thought themselves sufficiently powerful to wrest from him all that his ancestors had deprived them of. But the greatest Queen that France ever possessed shared the Throne with this child. She dispersed their leagues, and sheilded the Crown from the insults to which Charles the Bald had suffered it to submit. The Throne remained unshaken, but the State was nevertheless a prey to rebellion and anarchy. Vassals, jealous of each other, distressed it by their perpetual disputes; they oppressed by their tyranny the very people whose protectors they pretended to be; and to complete their unworthiness, they summoned rapacious foreign legions to the bosom of their country. Amidst those bloody disorders, Louis IX. was called to the Throne. Worthy to be the son of Blanche of Castile, he employed all his courage and policy in overcoming these rebels; he broke their bands by the sword; and proved to them, that if they had abjured country, a King still remained to force them to their duty.

The people reposed under the ægis of this great Monarch, who published laws against the devastators of the kingdom, and who knew how to make those laws respected. The common father of all Frenchmen, he proved a protector and saylum of the weak against the injustice of the strong. The true image of God on earth, he did justice to all, and made all judicial authorities submit to his. He condemned those absurd judgments of the sword, which sprung from the prejudices of a barbarous people, and were sanctioned by the ministers of religion, who ought to have destroyed them. Written laws were substituted for this Vandal jurisprudence. He made punishments appropriate to crimes; and this monument of his justice was also that of his humanity. He punished the rapacity of the Jews, who were emboldened by the venal protection of the nobility; & banished from the kingdom a swarm of still more selfish Italian usurers, who relied for their support of the Roman power which they had purchased. Severe towards himself, he set an example of submission to the laws which he had dictated, and frequently pronounced contrary to his interests judgments which the Ministers of his justice would undoubtedly have given in his favour. He carried this austerity of principle even too far; and history, in praising his generosity, was compelled to blame the voluntary restitution of certain provinces which anarchy had detached from his kingdom, and which victory had restored to us.

Three centuries of this feudal anarchy had stript the French people of every virtue except courage. Corruption of manners was at its height; Louis IX. was convinced that the laws required support, and he resolved to re-establish morality as he had re-established justice. Being compelled to levy taxes, he took care that there should be nothing arbitrary in the repartition; and he pleced shackles on the repacity of the collectors, similar to those which he had imposed on the corruption of Judges. He did not think it sufficient to listen to the complaints of such of his subjects as had the happiness to approach him; he extended his benefits to the most remote provinces; and temporary magistrates traversed the kingdom to inquire into the wants of the people, and to ascertain that the laws were executed. It was then possible to travel through the in terior of France without meeting a tyrant or an assassin. Louis IX. first recalled the Deputies of the people to the National Assemblies, whence they had been ex cluded by the nobility and Bishops.

His piety was that of a King, who knowing that he held his Crown from God, did not even permit the Tiara to menace its prerogatives. Instructed in the duties of religion, and strong in his concience, he always distinguished between the interests of Heaven, and those of his Ministers. The pride of the Sovereign Pontiffs, before which all the diademes of Europe were made to bend down, was wrecked against the inflexible resolution of the most pious of monarchs, and like all the Princes who had experienced his power, the Popes were themselves constrained to yield to the ascendency of his virtue. "My kingdom is subject only to God," he said, in that pragmatic sanction which he may be said to have imposed on the Court of Rome and the clergy of France. Excommunications and anathemas formed then a more terrible weapon in the hand of a priest than the sword of the great vassals. They abused the terror with which they inspired the people, to increase their treasures and to extend their temporal authority. Louis IX. delivered his subjects from that terror, and despising the murmurs of some rapacious men, he enriched his treasury by the fruits of their depredations.

Such was this Prince, who united in himself all the qualities of Louis XII. and all the greatness of Louis XIV. He was the second of our kings who beat the English in person and in a pitched battle: his rigid manners neither excluded pleasure nor magnificence from his Court. Royal Majesty was so strongly imprinted on his visage, that the emissaries of the Old Man of the Mountain and the emirs of the Mamalukes threw at his feet the poniards with which they came to stab him, and the latter were willing to recognize him as their Sovereign. His piety impelled him like his predecessors to the fatal plains of Palestine; he paid dearly for the faults of his reign; but he displayed so many virtues, that history is compelled to admire him, even in pointing out that error. Equally great in chains as on the throne, he was the model of Kings. of men, of Christians, and of warriors. Antiquity would have built temples to him, the church has raised altars to him, and the world has been just to him.—*Journal de Paris.*

A poor vicar, in a very remote province, had, on some popular occasion, preached a sermon so exceedingly acceptable to his parishioners, that they entreated him, to print it, which, after due & solemn deliberation, he promised to do. This was the most remarkable incident of his life, and filled his mind with a thousand fancies. The concluaion, however, of all his consultations with himself was, that he should obtain both fame and money, and that a journey, to the metropolis, to direct and superintend the great concern, was indispensable, After taking a formal leave of his friends, and neighbours, he proceeded on his journey. On his arrival in town, by great good fortune he was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer, to whom he triumphantly related the object of his journey. The printer agreed to his proposals, and required to know how many copies he would choose to have struck off. "Why, Sir," returned the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom so many thousand parishes, and that each parish will at least take one and others more; so that I think we may venture to print about thirty-five or thirty-six thousand copies."

The printer bowed, the matter was settled, and the Reverend author departed in high spirits to his home. With much difficulty and great self-denial, a period of about two months was suffered to pass, when his golden visions so tormented his imagination, that he could endure it no longer, and accordingly wrote to Mr. Bowyer, desiring him to send the debtor and creditor account, most liberally permitting the remittances to be forwarded at Mr. B.'s convenience. Judge of the astonishment, tribulation, and anguish, excited by the receipt of the following account, or something very much resembling it.

The Rev. * * * * Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By the sale of 17 copies of sermon -	1	5	6
Dr.			
By printing and paper, 35,000 copies of said sermon - - - - - -	785	5	6
By balance due to Mr. Bowyer -	£784	0	0

They who know the character of this most amiable and excellent printer, will not be at all surprized to hear, that in a day or two, a letter to the following purport was forwarded to the clergyman.

Rev. Sir,

I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expence, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do, the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but 50 copies, to the expence of which you are heartily welcome, in return for the liberty I have taken with you, &c. &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PREMIUM.

ANOTHER poem, from the prolific pen of LORD BYRON, under the title of the "*Lament of Tasso*," has made its appearance. It abounds with luxuriant metaphor, and the richest conceptions of the sublime. His lordship's wanderings having brought him to Ferrara, and to the hospital of St. Anna, with avidity he views the relics of the immortal Tasso enters the cell wherein the poet was confined for aspiring to the love of the Princess Leonora, of the House of Este; his warm imagination personifies the bard, and in that lonely cell Lord Byron breathed this *Lament*. The following passage, descriptive of a mad-house, is singularly beautiful:—

I have been patient, let me be so yet;
I had forgotten half I would forget,
But it revives—oh! would it were my lot,
To be forgetful as I am forgot!
Feel I not wroth with those that bade me dwell
In this vast Lazar-house of many woes;
Yes, sister of my sovereign! for thy sake
I weed all bitterness from out my breast,
It hath no business where thou art a guest;
Thy brother hates—but I can not detest;
Thou petiest not—but I can not forsake.
Where laughter is not mirth, nor thought the mind,
Nor words a language, nor even men mankind;
Where cries reply to curses, shrieks to blows,
And each is tortured in his separate hell—
For we are crowded in our solitudes,
Many, but each divided by the wall,
which echoes Madness in her baffling moods;
While all can hear, his neighbour's call,
None! save that one . . . . . .
* * * * * * *
Feel I not wrath with those who placed me here?
No! still too pround to be vindictive—I
Have pardoned princes' insults, and would die.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad

CAPTAIN TUCKEY.

THE late Captain Tuckey, who fell a victim of the expedition to Congo, was the youngest son of Thomas Tuckey, esq. of the county of Cork. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, he was appointed midshipman in the Suffolk, of 74 guns; shortly after made master's made, and was present at the capture of the Spice Island. In 1803 he was selected to be first lieutenant of the Calcutta, of 50 guns, which ship carried out convicts to form a new settlement in New South Wales, and after landing the convicts he was employed in various surveys of the coast, which, together with his account of the voyage, was afterwards published. On the return of this ship to England she was refitted, and ordered to St. Helena; but in September 1805, within a few hours' sail of Cape Clear, he feel in with the Rochfort squadron, with which he maintained an unequal conflict long enough to enable the Indiamen and convoy to escape. The Calcutta was taken to Rochelle, and her crew were sent prisoners to Verdun, where Captain Tuckey remained until the peace. On his return to England he was promoted to be a commander, and was shortly afterwards selected to command the unfortunate expedition to Africa, where he died. During his residence in France, he compiled a work, lately published, entitled, "*Maritime Geography.*"

DEVONSHIRE

Mr. George Ogg, of Plymouth, has lately read a lecture to the Plymouth Institution, on the prevention and cure of *dry rot* ships of war. Mr. O. observes, that the requisite quallities of a perfect remedy for dry rot are, that be cheap, wholesome, easily applied, incapable of producing any injury, and fully adequate to effect the entire destruction of the vegetative principle which constitutes the disease. He shews that all these properties are combined in common *rock salt*; and contends, that nothing more is necessary than to steep the timbers of the ship itself in a saturated solution of it.

Some public spirited persons, in Devonshire, have issued a prospectus for cutting a cannal, to unite the Bristol with the British channels, in order to avoid the often difficult passage round the Land's End.

LITHOVASA!—Under this fine new name, a little *magasin* is opened in town for the sale of vessels made of real stone (Bath stone, it seems) for cooling wine, preserving butter, and for—GROWING SALLADS! For producing sallads, *elegant stone pyramids* are formed with grooves, like pyramids of tea saucers, and holes in the centre of them being filled occasionally with water, and the sallad seed distributed in the grooves, a fine green crop, undefiled with earth, will in a few days be fit for gathering, and may be eaten clean and fresh from the pyramids on the table!

ACCOUNT OF THE COAST OF PEDIER, AND ACHEEN, FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

The Coast of Pedier, extends a[bout] 120 Leagues, in an E. S. E. di[rection] [fr]om Point Pedro, the N. W[est] Sumatra, to Diamo[nd]

[redacted]

. pretty large
comfortable huts,
of the River, about a
Mouth, the huts, are
about 3 feet from the
house, is surrounded,
ut an English
re the houses, of
rs, a Large open
rance serves for the
blic business. The
of one long street. Or
a few smaller ones, the
, of which their are three are also
ched buildings, this description of the Town will serve for all those on the Coast not excepting Acheen, the Size of whose stockade, makes the only difference.

The Rivers of this coast, are small with very bad Bars, they admit at high water Vessels of 30 or 40 Tons, and are not navigable for boats more than 5 or 6 miles from their Entrance, at Low water, a Ships Jolly Boat, can not get over the Bar. Most of the Rivers on the coast about twenty in number, are Fresh water ones some few are Salt water amongst the Salt water ones, is that of Bouron, the Branch that leads to Gingee'a runs parralel to the Beach for a mile and a half, in all these rivers the Flood tide is scarce perceived at a mile from the Entrance, and during the rainy season they are very Rapid.

There are about fourteen place's of trade on this Coast, the principal ones of resort are Pedier Bouron and Tulo samaway, the King of Acheen, has taken up his residence here since 1808, a considerable trade is carried on with Prince of Wales Island, both by means, of their Proas, and of English coasting Vessels, many Chulias, * from the Corromandel coast chiefly from Nagore, make an annual Voyage with cloths, Salt, &c. and a small Vessel from Surat or Bombay, with about 200 Bales of Inferior Cotton. Those from Prince of Wales Island bring them Opium, Iron, fire Arms Gunpowder, and many other necessary Articles.

The chief Articles of Produce, are Beetlenut and Rice, and a small quantity of pepper a few Cattys of Gold, are collected from the beds of the rivers and Brimstone and Camphor are sometimes to be bought.

Fruits and refreshments, of all kinds are in the greatest plenty, Fish is abundant.

The appearance of this coast, is extremely beautiful, the hills in some places being very near the Sea, and in other places receding to the distance of 20 or more miles, the low land near the Sea is planted with Groves of Cocoa nut and other trees, amongst which are the Aru or wild Pine, it grows high, and is in shape like a beautiful Cypress, this coast being exposed to the N. E. Monsoon, has a surf, which sometimes runs very high on its sandy beach.

The whole extent is reckoned very healthy, the air, pure, from the frequency of Showers and Thunder, an Evening seldom passes without a slight squall from the land, especially in the S. W. monsoon, the Soil is in general dry and the vicinity of their towns well cleared from trees, the Mornings, are the most delightful that can be imagined, the atmosphere is so clear and serene, the Sea Breeze sets in after a short interval of calm, about 10 o'Clock, continues until the Evening, when the land breeze comes off.

The whole is tributary to the King of Acheen, and formerly the Chiefs used to repair annually to Acheen, and renew their Oath of allegiance, but for these last thirty Years, the King has not been powerful enough to inforce the payment of a small tribute, the consequence of which has been a perpetual warfare, of the desultory kind, the Chiefs now promising the payment of the tribute, and in a few days or weeks again retracting. As it is divided from the territory of Acheen by high and inaccessible Mountains, the War has been chiefly carried on by Sea, and confined to the capture of all trading vessels, and a Blockade of the Coast, but whenever a descent was made the Acheene's, have been always worsted.

To trace the causes of these discontents we must give a small account of the Kingdom of Acheen. Mr. Marsdens history breaks off in 1704, from which time (till it was visited by Forrest, in 1764,) it had been gradually dwindling away to its present insignificance.

About the Year 1784, *Allanhdeen* the son of Mahomet Selim, returned to his Country, from which he had been absent for ten Years, he had embarked from Acheen in the Year 1774, in a Ship belonging to his Father, with the intention of performing the Pilgrimage to Mecca, but stopping at the Isle of France, on his way, he was so much pleased with the Novelty of what he saw that he gave up his proposed Pilgrimage, and resided incog at the Mauritius for many years, it was even said that he served in their Military as a private Sepoy.

On his return, he found his Father dead, and the Kingdom governed by a Cabal of the Orang Kaya's, he however established himself by means of his Father's guard of about three hundred Sepoys, & a few Renegado Europeans, English, Dutch and Portuguese. Some African slaves, and Chulias from Porto Novo, and Nagore.

From 1784 to 1790, the Coast of Pedier may be considered to have been in a state of blockade and, his Establishment both Military and Marine consisted of foreigners.

The Military were three hundred Sepoys commanded by a Soubehdar, who came originally from Tranquebar they were kept up chiefly by desertions from Ships, and some Natives of Bengal were said to have been carried there as slaves.

The Marine consisted of three Ships of from 300 to 500 Tons and 12 or 15 Brigs and Snows, the Commodore,(whose name was Huet,) was a Dutchman and had his broad Pendant on board, a very fine Grab, an Englishman of the name of Lyall, commanded one of the other Ships.

This Fleet used to sweep the Coast of Pedier capturing and sinking their Proas, and murdering or mutilating their Prisoners, the stories related of the Cruelties, committed by this fleet are horrid and scarce credible.

In 1786, the King appeared to be about 40 years of age, of a middle size emaciated and surrounded by Foreigners, the Shaw Bunder Nakodah Posalee, was an (Orang Dangan *) the Son of a Malabar, by a Woman of the Country, the Interpreter a Native of Tunis, an old man of 60 or 70, his son Abdullah performed the office for his father, the King was familiar rather than affable, talked Malays and a little French, spoke of King James, and said that Acheen was once a powerful Kingdom, but what could he do . . . . .

If it was ever a powerful Kiugdom no trace remains of it, no remains of public buildings, every thing has given away to an assemblage of mat house, and huts, chiefly inhabited by Petty shopkeepers, husbandmen, and Fishers.

The trade carried on for The Kings account by Foreigners, his Revenues are next to nothing, and the presence of his Fleet is always requisite to collect them, his ships are so ill paid, that many of the Captains have carried of his ships and sold them to pay themselves and Crew.

The Rajah's of Pedier from having connection with the family of Mahomet Selim, have always been friends with the King of Acheen, and this has been farther cemented by a marriage in 1810 of the King with a sister of the Rajah of Pedier.

The present King is forced to collect his Revenues, in the same manner as his Predecessor is surrounded with European and other Renegadoes with whom he is said to live a very disapated life, dresses in the Portuguese stile, and frequently gets drunk, so that we may look in vain, for reformation in him, he has within this four years removed from Acheen to Tolosamawy, a town near the N. E. end of the Island which has a good bay and convenient anchorage. where he now resides.

The West coast as far as Sinkell, is tributary to him including the Ports of Soosoo, Labouajee and Na Laboo, but he is forced to send or go with his fleet to collect the Revenues which consist of 4 per Cent on all Exports, and a voluntary contribution of Rice in all amounting to about 1,000,000, of Dollars annually, the only part of his subjects that are able to pay any taxes are those on the coast, for it does not appear that there any inland towns of note.

The oldest son of the old Rajah of Pedier was stiled Tuncoo Lout, Lord of the Sea.

It has been already stated that the Coast receives its name from the town.

Next to Acheen the port of Pedier is the principal it was avoided by English Ships for many years on account of the ferocious character of its Rajah the Grand father of the present one, who was said to be the principal actor in cutting off the Ship Floyer, in 1784 at Telosamaway, after the old mans death it became resorted to as usual. Besides Pedier the trading Towns on the Coast each of which has its own Independant Chief are as follows. Commencing from Point Pedro and proceeding Eastward.

	Fishing Proas.	*Trading Proas.*	*Canoes.*
Batoa,	11	5	23
Bengala,	7	7	40
Pedier,	23	20	52
Chilaw,	12	10	30
Gingeea,	18	25	40
Ire Laboo,	9	10	50
Sawhou,	7	2	18
Durian Gadee,	7	2	20
Murdoo,	29	10	55
Sambelangan,	10	8	30
Jonga,	5	4	25
Passangan,	14	10	50
Telosamaway,	40	50	110
Passeir,	6	50	35
	195	167	578

The Towns are all situated on the Banks of Rivers. The Inhabitants speak the Acheen Language and are all Orthodox Mahomedans so strict that a dissenter cannot settle among them, a number of Seyds continue to reside and combine the office of Priest with that of Merchant. Many people from Nagore also intermarry and reside their progeny are known by the name of (Orang Dangan) these people are in general employed by the different Rajah's as writers, accountant &c.

The Mountain and Pagan tribes sometime make incursions, for the coast only is inhabited by the Mahomedans, who have the character of being very treacherous and revengeful it is certain that they have seized many Ships and killed all the Europeans belonging to them yet whether sufficient cause was not given them to commit such Acts has never been enquired into. They always go Armed are high spirited and extremely tenacious of their honor and as they have means at hand, an Injury or insult is always resented on the spot.

For a nation who have had such constant intercourse with Europeans, it is surprizing how little they are versed in the arts of civilized life.

Of the Mechanic Arts that of boat building is the one that gives most employment, every town has its little Establishment of 20 or 30 boat builders, a Blacksmith, several Goldsmiths and a Coffin maker.

They Manufacture Cloth of Silk and Cotton which is very durable and used by themselves both as lungee's and drawers, it is in generally striped. Filagree work and Embroidering, likewise employ a number of hands. Mats of all kinds are also made, in great perfection, of Rush which are either plain or stained.

The Laws except some local ones are the Mahomedan, petty disputes are settled by a Punchat of whom the Rajah is always one, few crimes are committed or punished except that of Rebellion, and then the criminal is beheaded, in case of murder, the families have liberty to settle the matter between them, the Assasin in general flies, his family either pay a heavy fine, or engage to deliver him up ; they have no prisons or places of confinement, in case of Rebellion, the whole family being considered criminal suffers, summary justice being inflicted on the spot.

To return to the present state of Acheen the King has still a fleet, but it appears that he has been driven from Tulosamawy by the Son of Seyed Hossien, of Prince of Wales Island, and we understand, he lives entirely on board his fleet, proceeding from place to place, for the purpose of collecting his revenues, a year or two ago his chief adviser, was an Englishman of the name of Fenwick, a man of desperate fortunes, and who is lately deceased.

If however the English establish a Factory at Acheen and assist the King, to retrieve his character & punish his rebellious subjects we may still live to see, this fine country flourish, it has many advantages, for trade, a large extent of sea Coast that can be safely approached at all seasons, numerous boats and a number of coasting Vessels. Ten thousand Tons of Beetlenut, and as many of Rice are sometimes, exported in one year from this Coast and as many Tons of Pepper from the West Coast.

The present Rajah of Pedier, is a stout active young man of about 30 years of ages, transacts and attends to business himself, talks Portuguese & Moors, pretty tolerably, but like his Brother in Law of Acheen, disgusts his subjects by the encouragement he gives to low Chulias and other vagabonds, in 1812 he had a buffoon in his pay. who had formerly been a common Lascar in a country Ship with whom he was on the most familiar terms, he has hitherto adhered to his contracts and is rather popular with the traders who visit the coast, he has a Seal with some flourishing titles which he is fond of exhibiting, on all occasions, he stiles the King of Acheen * always, Sultan and declares that he pays his quota of revenue faithfully.

*The Mahomedans of the Coast of Corromandel from Port Calemere as far as Pondicherry retain the appellation of Chulias which siguifies Southern people.

*The Descendants of the Chulias are stiled Orang Dangan and Unite the chicanery of the Chulia to the ferocity of the Malay's and have frequently instigated the cutting off of European Ships, Hassan of Quedah was strongly suspected of having some hand in cutting off Captain Cassan in 1782, and his namesake at Pedier, and Hakim of Ire Loboo, have been accused of the same thing.

* There is a report that the present King of Acheen, has served as a Lascar on board the Fortune country Ship, Captain Bonthain, but I believe it to be unfounded.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017